The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.....NO. 4338. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Our Bulls and Bears—Who and What they Are.

History of the Board of Brokers from the Start in 1792 to 1865.

The Original Meeting at the Foot of the Wall-street Butternut.

Immense Transactions for those Days—One Share at a Time.

The Great Jacob Little, Morris Ketchum and Other Notables.

The Only Three Expelled Members—History of their Little Games.

The Brokers' New Building in Broad, New and Wall Streets.

Sketch of the Rise, Progress and Results of Wild Stock Speculation.

Whereabouts of Young Ketchum—His Expulsion on Saturday.

A week of excitement unparalleled in the annals of American finance has gone, and ere the sacred Sabbath, which should serve as a barrier between the confusion of past and the calm of coming time, is over, new and equally startling rumors of defalcation and infidelity fill the ears of an amazed and much abused community. The revelations of the police court in the case of JENKINS have had their effect upon the portly presidents and the bland directors of our banking institutions, and the result will doubtless be that many a gay and dashing teller will rusticate for a few weeks in the country, while his confiding friends and sureties will quietly pay down hundreds of thousands of dollars, that the bank credit may be maintained and the public be reassured. There is no use in trying to hide these things—defalcations, like murders, will come out. The president and directors of every bank in the city, so far as our observation extends, are mortal and extremely like other people. If in the course of their earnest examinations last week they discovered losses, thefts, abstractions and defalcations—and some of them did—their first thought was to keep it from the public. So, only in confidence each man told his particular friend, and from lip to ear the word has passed through the street until the farce has become too ludicrous for serious mention.

The lesson taught is a bitter one, but if our moneyed men profit by it, it will not be a dear one. Stricter rules, more frequent personal and actual examinations are needed; larger salaries, perhaps, should be paid to those in places of temptation, and the people, whose all is confidingly trusted to these institutions, should be made easy on the possibility of fraud and deceit.

The prompt

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF BROKERS

in the case of KETCHUM is creditable and just. Much attention has been drawn of late years to the membership of this body, whose corporate title is the "New-York Stock Exchange." The public press has done much to spread its reputation, and the people of the entire country are familiar with its operations. Despite this wide-spread repute, it is doubtful if many persons outside of an extremely limited range know anything concerning its origin, its history, or its actual character—for in this, as in most cases, character and reputation are by no means identical.

In the early part of the sixteenth century, sundry merchants met at the house of a well-to-do personage in Bruges, Flanders, whose name was VAN DER BORSE. They then and there instituted a kind of Exchange for mutual convenience, and public transfer of moneys and valuables. As their organization grew numerically, they left the shelter of the house and met on the streets, where vast dealings in all kinds of securities were made. In London, too, the merchants of Lombard-street, during the same remote period, when the love of gain and barter was as potent as now, met each other on the street for purposes of exchange, until Sir RICHARD GRESHAM, who had traveled in Germany, where, after a few years, the merchants adopted the plan of building awnings across the street, offered through his son, Sir THOMAS GRESHAM, to put up a suitable building if the merchants would provide the ground. The did so, the site north of Cornhill, in the City of London, being purchased for this purpose, in 1566, for about $18,000.

On January 23, 1570, Queen ELIZABETH caused it to be proclaimed the Royal Exchange. The structure was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. It was rebuilt and again destroyed by fire in 1838. The corner-stone of the present Royal Exchange was laid in 1842, by Queen VICTORIA. It is an imposing edifice, embellished with many statues. The area appropriated to the meetings of the merchants is 170 feet by 112, of which 111 by 53 is uncovered. There the English, French, German, and other foreign merchants all have their appropriate place and corner and meet daily for the transaction of business. On Tuesday and Friday an extra meeting for transactions in foreign bills of exchange takes place, previous to the regular board, which is attended by the principal bankers and merchants in London, and which derives great importance from the immense business transacted within about half an hour. The whole foreign commerce which centres in London is here concentrated in a handful of bills of exchange. There is much less excitement than at the general exchange; a few brokers pass between the bankers and merchants, and the bills are bought and sold almost in a whisper.

The most celebrated Continental Exchange is the Bourse of Paris, which was inaugurated in 1824. The building has the shape of an ancient peripteral temple. The exterior measures 234 feet by 164, interior 166 by 59, exclusive of galleries, or 6,372 feet square, and is calculated to hold more than 2,000 persons. The Paris Exchange is a combination of stocks and bills of exchange, and confines itself chiefly to those branches of business.

The St. Petersburg Exchange approaches the Paris Bourse in splendor; it was built between 1804 and 1810. The Hamburg Exchange resembles also that of Paris in the shape and the grandeur of the building. The Exchange of Amsterdam was finished in 1613; it is an edifice of great magnitude. The Bourse of Antwerp, one of the oldest and most remarkable of Europe, was totally destroyed by fire in 1858; a large portion of the business of the world was transacted in it for a considerable time. At Madrid, Lisbon, Marseilles, Trieste, Vienna, Odessa, Smyrna, Frankfort, the Exchanges are numerously attended; but the Exchange of London stands unrivaled in Europe for the magnitude of the transactions. Next to it in commercial importance rank the Exchanges of Amsterdam and Hamburg.

While the people of the Old World are and have for years been familiar with the superb palaces wherein the merchant princes, the bankers and brokers transact their daily business; while strangers visiting these places are shown these edifices as part and parcel of the notabilities of the several cities, the people of this city, the metropolis of the Western Continent, are mainly ignorant not only of the interior

HISTORY OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE,

but do not know, one in a thousand of them, where is located the home of the bulls and bears of whose transactions they daily talk and read. Probably nine out of every ten of the readers of the TIMES, on being asked "Where is the Stock Exchange?" would say, "Really I don't know, but I think it is down Wall-street somewhere."

It is not "down Wall-street somewhere;" and now that the Board is soon to occupy its magnificent triumph of architectural skill and beauty on Broad-street, we deem it, in connection with the fearful revelations of the past week, a fit time to pass in review its origin, early days, growth, prosperity and present standing, with such cognate matter as we have in possession.

In the year of our Lord 1792, before the wilds above Fulton-street were absolved from the pasturage of cows and the day's shooting of youthful Knickerbockers; when men looked at the tumultuous rollings of the North River with wonder and asked the guiding hand of Providence ere they tempted the billows of the Bay, three were many staid and reputable merchants, who in knee-breeches and wide-tailed coats, leisurely piled up golden treasures in the vicinity of Pearl and Water and Wall streets. To these sage old fellows timid correspondents who lived in the recesses of towns of Albany, and the like, would occasionally send money for investment. They would, perhaps, desire a share of bank stock bought or sold, or a bill of exchange negotiated, and the only means of procuring the same was by letter to Mr. —— in New-York. The duties pressing upon the merchant might be onerous, and desiring to oblige his country correspondent, he would turn the job over to some less busy friend, who would transact the operation and charge a little something—a mere trifle—for his trouble. This gradually grew to be a business with several active men, who by their honest and invariably correct agency established a reputation, which in time was serviceable and profitable. When, however, these half-dozen street agents or brokers found that they were cutting into each other's business, that A, for instance, would do work a little cheaper than B, and that C in his anxiety to do more business would underbid B. it became evident to them that mutual agreements would be advantageous, and that while the interests of their principals demanded a moderate charge for the work done, the interests of the agents or go-betweens demanded that there should be permitted no underbidding nor competition in rates.

The majority of our readers remember the

OLD BUTTERNUT TREE

on Wall-street, which stood so many years in front of the *Courier & Enquirer* office, and which stood the suns of Summer and the winds of Winter many years before the *Courier* was dreamed of. Well, about the base of that venerable relic of the forest met day after day the shrewd members of the ancient régime. Who cannot see the knowing tip of the cocked hats, the quiet movings to and fro of the neatly-tied queus, the shining silver buckles, the portly fronts, the red silk handkerchiefs, the animated discussions of those eminently proper and entirely successful dealers in shares, as they canvassed the rise of the river, compared advices concerning the coming crops, or transferred a single share of this or that company, in the name of their correspondent?

Sometimes they met in the attic of the old Tontine Coffee-house on the corner of Wall and Water streets. They were well-to-do, well-fed, well-informed men, who knew to a fraction what everything was worth; they never made mistakes, nor involved their correspondents in trouble, but initiated the present stupendous system of stock operations with an integrity of purpose, and an eye single to the interest of their principals, and the securing of their commission, which, we trust, has continued to these later days. At this time it was deemed by these half dozen brokers, well to organize so that all transactions could be known, and public confidence be felt to such an extent as would result in a normal increase and growth of business.

Of the members who met in the back room of SAMUEL BEEBE'S office one bright afternoon in 1817, we believe the only one remaining in full standing at the board, is Mr. WILLIAM LAWTON, a highly-respected and well-known operator. He in common with the rest thought that the institution needed remodeling. It had then gone on some twenty-five years in the most primitive way. No transaction memoranda had been kept, save as entries were made in a little pocket blank book, wherein the marriage or death of any member was recorded, or the prevalence of high winds was stated, or any great social topic was noted—all being mixed up with such intelligible statements as "A sold T one share Manhattan" and so on, no full names nor prices being given. The Stock Exchange at Philadelphia was, in point of time, somewhat in advance of the one in New-York, and as Mr. LAWTON, who had just taken to himself a blooming bride, was about visiting Philadelphia on a honeymoon trip, it was resolved by the board, after full and serious deliberation, that the expenses of Mr. LAWTON'S trip be paid by the organization and that he be requested to examine carefully the *modus operandi* of the Philadelphia Exchange, so that hints might be obtained for the reorganization of their own. Mr. LAWTON did his work well and we trust enjoyed his trip; at all events he brought back with him a fund of information which resulted in the adoption of the

PRESENT CODE OF BY-LAWS,

which has stood, with the exception of certain amendments, from that time to this. The sales as yet were very small, and no printed record was at that time deemed desirable; indeed the same primitive manner of record alluded to above was followed for many years, and the book which is in the archives of the Exchange is full of all sorts of odd and characteristic paragraphs.

Gradually, as time wore on and stocks of various kinds came before the public and the board, the organization became of importance in the community, and its operations of such interest that the utmost publicity was given them.

The officers of the Exchange are:

1. President. His position is honorary, and he has no salary. He may preside at the board when he sees fit, but only then. The present incumbent is Mr. R. L. CUTTING, a highly-respected and influential member of the board. The election is annual, so that the honor, which is highly appreciated, may be passed around.

2. There are two Vice-Presidents. Each has a good salary; that of the First Vice-President being $7,500. On these gentlemen devolve the conduct of the board. They preside at its sessions, call the lists of stocks, and enforce the rules of the board. The First Vice-President is not permitted to operate at all in stocks, and the Second Vice-President cannot while he presides. The present officers are: Messrs. M. A. WHEELOCK, First Vice-President, and A. H. DYETT, Second Vice-President. The officers are rarely changed, it being optional with good men to retain or resign the position.

3. There is a Secretary, who has an Assistant. This is a very important office, and the board is fortunate in retaining the services of the same officer who, since 1849, has acted in that capacity. Mr. GEORGE H. BRODHEAD is the man—quick, competent, courteous and conscientious. His assistant is Mr. JOHN W. MUNRO. Their duties are the making of a full and faithful record of all sales at the board, which record is binding upon the members; the recording of the proceedings of the board in a book of minutes, and the safe keeping of the books and papers of the association.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to

BECOME A MEMBER

of the Exchange. Years ago when there were but few applicants, when transactions rarely ran up to more than a hundred shares, and sometimes did not exceed half a score, and when older men were alone considered safe operators, it was necessary only that a person should express a desire to join the body, pay $100, sign the roll, and proceed to business. As time advanced, and the population of the city increased, business grew upon the hands of merchants, and more brokers were needed; then the rate advanced to $400, at which figure it stood for many years; then it was still further advanced to $1,000, and now none can pass the doorkeeper as a regular operator without the payment of $3,000, unless he has served as a boy and clerk in a broker's office for the three years immediately preceding his application; to him the charge is but $1,500, for a very satisfactory reason, of which more elsewhere. The greatest care is taken by the membership to prevent the admission of any save men of irreproachable character, for where thousands of dollars depend upon the yes or no of a dealer, and hundreds of thousands hang upon the memory of an operator, it becomes a matter of first importance that none are admitted there whose word cannot be regarded with confidence—or whose memory would, under pressure, become treacherous. No person can become a member unless he has been a broker (or a clerk) for a year; the names of candidates must be conspicuously posted in full view of all members for at least ten days; the vote is by ballot, and eleven black balls shall exclude him.

THE STOCKS DEALT IN

by members of the board of the present day contrast formidably and strangely with the half dozen securities which engrossed the attention of our grandfathers. Then there were a few banks, a few insurance companies, the solid United States Bank, and some foreign companies whose shares were bought for permanent investment, or sold on account of unexpected pressure. Speculation was not dreamed of, and the long list of State stocks, of railway bonds, of mortgages and securities, almost without end, in which our brokers of to-day deal, would have bewildered the projectors of the enterprise and amazed the most venturesome merchant of the time. To-day we find the various United States Bonds, the Sixes, Five-Twenties, Ten-Forties, Seven-Thirties, the Certificates of Indebtedness, the Oregon War Debt, the bonds of all the States of the Union, the bank stocks, railway stocks and bonds, including scores of miscellaneous securities, the special companies, such as steamship, coal and mining—the vast range of insurance stocks, including fire, marine and life—these, in their ramifications, lead men from the rocks of New-England to the big trees of California, and from the wilds of Oregon to the luxuriant growths of the Isthmus of Panama. A well-informed broker needs to be posted on the situation of every interest in the world. "Kingdoms and thrones to God belong," says the hymn book, but the broker who fails to make himself familiar with the financial and diplomatic status of every one of them—who is unable to tell at a glance the effect of combinations and the result of treaties, is not fit for his place. Sharp and keen as these men are, they need solidity and vigor to place them in the front rank of their fellows.

Of the

CHARACTER OF THE MEMBERS,

we hear a great deal that is not founded in truth. It is the popular impression that brokers are unscrupulous, sharp-witted fellows, who make their living by gambling in stocks; men not worth a straw, who deal in securities of immense value, rarely handling the actual property, but gaining or losing as their virtual bets may result. We see the necessity of truthfulness and of honest dealing in the board; deceit would set every man on his guard, and none would trust his fellow, while dishonest practice would result in the immediate dissolution of the Exchange. The fact is, that so careful have been the members of the board in their scrutiny of applicants, that during the long term of years since its organization, there have been

BUT THREE EXPULSIONS

from the membership.

These parties were RAY TOMPKINS, who was charged with buying stocks for which he gave his checks; pocketing the stocks, his checks were left to take care of themselves. The board investigated the charges and expelled the operator.

Mr. HALL, who was expelled not very long ago under the following circumstances: A stranger called upon Mr. BRODHEAD, the Secretary of the board, and asked for the price of Hudson River on a specified day. Having the fear of a lawsuit before his eyes, and not knowing the questioner, Mr. BRODHEAD gave him at first no satisfaction. Persisting, the querist ascertained the price, and then told him he had been cheated by his broker. The matter was brought to the notice of the board, who were convinced that the transactions were improper, and after returning the broker his initiation fee expelled him.

The third and last expulsion was that of

EDWARD KETCHUM,

on Saturday. After the opening of the board, Mr. WM. H. NELSON rose in his place, and said substantially: "Mr. President, a great crime has been committed by a member of this board. We owe it to ourselves, to the dignity of the Exchange, to public opinion and to justice, that the guilty member be turned from our midst. I therefore move, Sir, that EDWARD B. KETCHUM be expelled from this board and that his name be stricken from the rolls."

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried, so that Mr. KETCHUM no longer has the right to sit at the table of the money-changers.

Aside from these facts, namely, the necessary caution which the brokers, for self-interest, exercise in the admission of new members, and the startling record that but three members have been expelled, there are other interesting points concerning the integrity of this class of men. It is one of the rules of the Exchange that a boy or clerk who has served three years as an assistant in a broker's office, can by the payment of $1,500 secure that for which another must pay $3,000. The reason for this is as follows: The boy who is educated in a broker's office has grained into his every-day life the habit of paying his debts promptly. If his master loses $5,000 or $20,000, the boy notices that his first duty is to pay it; if his master makes that difference, the boy notices that at once the loser sends in his check for the amount. It is an every-day occurrence. Differences are continually made one way or another, and their immediate settlement is a matter of course. Brought up in this way, the habit of the master becomes the habit of the boy, and he enters the board as a member prepared to make and receive, or lose and pay. Pay if he can, make an honorable settlement if he has gone beyond his depth. Of all men most avoided by brokers, are those good, industrious creatures who, after an earnest plodding, early and late, of fifteen, twenty or thirty years, find themselves possessed of as many thousands, and being bitten with the greed for more, enter the stock lists. Their little pile, accumulated slowly and carefully, they regard as the apple of their eye; they gladly bail any accessions to its amount, but oh, how they squirm and wriggle, and attempt to get clear, when the day of loss dawns upon them. They can't bear to see the instant destruction of twenty years' labor, and they are almost invariably the ones who attempt unfair settlements. This is the experience of every professional broker, and they would rather take into their midst boys, or rather young men reared to the business, at $1,500, than older men, whose money has been made by rough contest with the world, at $3,000.

Again, the difference between

BROKERS AND OTHER MEN OF BUSINESS

is well illustrated by the following transactions, both of which took place here not long ago:

Scene Twenty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. [*Dramatis personæ*—Mr. Bull a broker, Mr. Wheezy, a rich real estate owner.

Mr. BULL (walking down the avenue)—Good morning Mr. WHEEZY. Do you want to sell that lot in Thirty-ninth-street?

Mr. WHEEZY—Yes.

Mr. BULL—What do you ask?

Mr. WHEEZY—$5,000.

Mr. BULL—I'll take it. Good morning.

They meet again next day.

Mr. WHEEZY—Oh, good morning, Mr. BULL. Do you really want that lot?

Mr. BULL—Really want it, of course I do.

Mr. WHEEZY—Oh, because I've had a better offer than $5,000.

Mr. BULL (disgusted)—Well, I can't help that, Sir; the bargain was made, and that's the end of it.

Mr. WHEEZY—Oh, but we had no *written* agreement.

Mr. BULL (indignant)—Hang your written agreements. I said I'd take the lot; so I will. If you want to take advantage of the other offer, do it. [*Exit in a huff.*]

This is the other side. The scene is in Wall-street. Two brokers, each in a hurry, meet.

Mr. BULL—Do you want 500 Erie?

Mr. READY—Yes. What rate?

Mr. BULL—Eighty—ten days.

Mr. READY—I'll take 'em.

Both go about their business; both make a memorandum of the operation, and both expect and do stick to it. The word and the memory of ninety-nine brokers in every hundred are as good as the bond of ninety-nine of every hundred in or out of the board.

THE GREAT OPERATORS

in early days were JACOB LITTLE, JOHN WARD, SAMUEL J. BEEBE and J. W. BLEECKER. These men instituted a species of large operations entirely unknown before 1825, and, by the magnitude of their transactions, outgeneraled their compeers. Mr. LITTLE was particularly bold, and although in the presence of more recent operatives he is dwarfed to a mere nothing, he was in those days a truly powerful man. He was strictly honest and candid in all his dealings. He made and lost many fortunes; but it was his pride to make good whatever his friends or dealers had lost by his failure. His last great break-down was deemed by many so crushing that he would be unable to recuperate; but, with the pluck and self-confidence which always characterized him, he went at his work again, and when suddenly taken off he left his family a handsome competence. But a short time before his death he said to a friend and fellow-broker, that the mainspring of his life and efforts was the attainment of enough to pay up all his indebtedness, one hundred cents and interest.

The few years immediately preceding the smash-up of

THE UNITED STATES BANK,

were pregnant with the beginnings of a new era in stock brokerage. In fact, the days of absolute frenzy in speculation were not far off. The community was divided into two great parties—the friends and foes of the great institution. Those who had faith in the ultimate victory of the bank, adhered to its fortunes, and through all rumors of good and ill report, were faithful to its interests. The thousand and one stories which filled the public ear as to the probabilities and possibilities of success or defeat, were capital for the operators, and well they were availed of. The stock fluctuated up and down, and fortunes were made and lost every day—that is, fortunes as they were then regarded. Along about 1840 matters began to look bright, bottom seemed to be struck, and the structures raised had firm foundations. But little of note thence transpired until 1857, when the era of

COLOSSAL SPECULATION

was inaugurated by men of brain and money from the West, who went to work at the market with a reckless daring that astounded the more moderate operators. This clique of innovators "beared" stocks of vast magnitude and reputed value. They tackled great railway interests and hesitated at nothing. The consequences were tremendous; houses of long standing were caught napping and met the fate of all men who attempt to breast a flood-tide; gigantic corruptions, which had for years festered beneath apparent probity, were unveiled and cut off; the Ohio Trust Company was shown up in its true light and brushed off as so much scum. The bold movements of the leaders in these schemes found brokers unprepared; they could not fight them with their own weapons, for recklessness and courage are born with men, not grafted on them, and when scheme after scheme succeeded and all the little fish who followed in the wake of the boldest grew sick, while those who stood still were ruined, a panic seized the people, credits were everywhere shaken, and everybody looked at everybody else, wondering what under Heaven these Western people would do next. Having succeeded in bearing the market to the point just this side of nothing, these operators turned about and began to bull the very stocks they had brought down. They made enormous fortunes, millions, by the fall and as much more by the subsequent rise. These shocks were too much for the sensitive market; specie payments were suspended, the worst was realized and the people breathed more freely. The stocks most favored by these parties were Erie, Harlem, Hudson, New-York Central and several prominent Western roads.

Prominent among the banking and brokerage houses of the city, we find during a period of at least thirty years, the honored name of KETCHUM.

MORRIS KETCHUM

has been known, well known in moneyed circles during the better part of half a century. As a poor boy, he commenced life here, and by hard knocks compelled the world to give him what he wanted—a fortune and a name. He was, if we are correctly informed, first connected with the house of MORGAN, KETCHUM & Co., then KETCHUM & DURKEE, then KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, and finally MORRIS KETCHUM, Son & Co. Mr. KETCHUM has always been a hard man to deal with. His integrity and fairness have never been questioned, his credit has always been high, and all through New-England the KETCHUMS have ever been regarded with greatest favor, esteemed highly, and dealt with almost to the exclusion of every one else. The connection of Mr.

KETCHUM WITH THE BROKERS

was never a pleasant one. He was hard, ungenial, proud, imperious and overbearing. His opinions were with him final, his decisions arbitrary, and those who did not agree with him were apt to feel the effects of his displeasure. After a long membership, a difference arose between him and a fellow-broker. It was left to the board, who appointed a Committee of Arbitration. The committee, greatly to Mr. KETCHUM'S disgust, decided against him; whereupon, taking his stock-book under his arm, he left his seat, bade them an ironical good-bye, and has not since resumed his connection. Confining himself to banking operations, the advancement of railway, and, to some extent, mining interests, Mr. KETCHUM'S name was gradually withdrawn from the echoes of the Stock Exchange, and it was not until the tremendous developments of the past four years that either he, or the house of KETCHUM, SON & Co., attracted any very great degree of public attention. During the Chase régime the house was a recognized confidant of the Finance Minister, and did much toward placing loans in the market. It has been reported that Mr. KETCHUM boasted, not many months since, that he had it in his power to make the price of governments; whether he did so or not, it will probably not be disputed that the operations of the house have not always been in the government interest. The history of the

CELEBRATED MARIPOSA CASE

was considered at the time one of the most remarkable that has been written on the page of sharp financiering. In brief, the story is this: Gen. FREMONT was sole proprietor of a superb estate in California, known as the Mariposa. From it millions upon millions of gold had been taken by squatters, but its proprietor was enabled to get but little. He tried many plans but failed; he had many agents, some of whom were faithful, others were not. The former generally lost their time, and the latter made fortunes out of the estate. Finally, when in 1863 the estate was greatly encumbered, Gen. FREMONT executed a mortgage to MORRIS KETCHUM for $1,500,000. A company was organized and the estate purchased. The amount paid by the company for the estate, with all its improvements, was the sum of $10,000,000 in stock of the company, subject to the mortgages, which stock was divided into 100,000 shares of $100 each, and was, as appears by the stock ledger of the company, issued in the first instance as follows: To MORRIS KETCHUM 75,000 shares, and to Messrs. BILLINGS & SELOVER, 12,000 shares each, the latter gentlemen having received from Gen. FREMONT an interest of one-eighth each prior to the sale.

Here, then, we have the company organized and launched upon the market with a capital of $10,000,000 and a debt of $1,500,000, without a dollar reserved for working capital.

There was literally nothing for it to work with. Still the name of KETCHUM, SON & Co. gave it an impetus, and the stock and bonds sold readily. Some shares were sold as high, we believe, as 75 cents, but it was first sold at the Stock Exchange in October, 1863, at 55 cents. In January, 1865, it was quoted at 8 cents. Gen. FREMONT, who in business matters is as gentle as a girl and as confiding as a woman, perfectly upright and square in all his dealings, was as nothing in the hands of New-York speculators, and the charming naiveté with which he gave testimony before the court, when the celebrated Opdyke case was under scrutiny, will not soon be forgotten by the friends or enemies of the gallant Pathfinder.

But passing hastily, without recurring to several railway operations of interest, we find that young KETCHUM

JOINED THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

only two or three years since. As a member of the board he was quiet, reticent, undemonstrative, watchful, and by no means a large operator. Indeed, had the operations of KETCHUM, SON & Co., been confined to those done in the board room by EDWARD KETCHUM, they would have been small enough. But as is the case always, we may know why and we may not. Bankers, and other large operators, have a *penchant* for keeping shady. They don't want their matters talked about; they prefer to keep entirely quiet. So they invariably employ a broker, a third party, through whom they transact their larger dealings. It is very much after the manner of the ostrich, who sticketh his head into the sand and exposeth his tail to the gaze of the passer; for every man knows very well that this broker represents such a house, and that broker the other. So here Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, a well-known and highly-respected member of the board, was very generally understood to be acting for KETCHUM. His "bearings" in New-York Central and Erie were tremendous; his operations generally were such as none but a house of great wealth could stand, and while no one could have sworn thrt GRAHAM'S operations were for the account of KETCHUM, yet every one was morally certain of the fact, and the result, as developed during the past week, confirms that belief. Gradually the troubles of the country grew greater and greater, and then came the

GREAT GOLD GAMBLING

mania, which from the very first has been frowned upon by the Stock Exchange, but into which went many of the best and keenest operators. What the operations of the house in gold were we do not profess to state, but the operations of EDWARD KETCHUM are unfortunately matters of record, and in the crash which succeeded exposure, the pillars of the parent house gave way, and in one common wreck lie buried the father, son and company. Young KETCHUM'S expulsion we have told. Flight from home, loss of place and character, eternal infamy and ever-gnawing remorse resulted from his conduct, reckless and incomprehensible as it was. As yet his whereabouts are not made known to the public. One bank has offered a reward for his detection, others have instituted suits for the recovery of lost property, and the slow machinery of the law has begun to grind to powder all that is left of the once fortunate house of KETCHUM.

That EDWARD KETCHUM is in the city, there can be no reasonable doubt. He surely was quick-witted enough to know that of all places in the country, New-York affords the greatest opportunity for concealment. His person was not striking. He could walk the streets for an age without attracting the attention of man or woman. He could even now appear in ninety in every hundred streets undetected, and if any of his family friends should by any accident be kind-hearted enough to afford him a shelter, he is safe from molestation—as long as his money lasts; and we are inclined to believe he has enough of the filthy lucre about him to keep comfortable for a couple of centuries to come—perhaps enough to make good the $2,000,000 of securities, more or less, which "he took from the vault, the exact amount of which cannot, of course, be known." Who knows?

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

numbers some three hundred in all, of whom about two hundred and seventy-five are active members. They are noted for their liberality, the donations of the board ranging in the neighborhood of millions to all sorts and kinds of societies, domestic and foreign. They are at present transacting business in a cramped and out-of-the-way place, but they will ere long occupy their

MAGNIFICENT NEW BUILDING

on Broad-street, extending through to New-street, with a private entrance on Wall-street. The edifice, which is built of marble, fronts on Broad-street, and when completed will have cost not far from $600,000. It is thoroughly fire and burglar proof, being made entirely of iron, stone and brick, no wood being used in any way about the premises. The vault is superbly arranged. It is built of solid granite, has two entrances, and two great iron doors at each entrance. Inside the vault are three tiers of iron safes—some two hundred in all—for the use of such members of the board as have securities to deposit. The present custom of depositing tin trunks in the banks is absurd, unsafe and reckless. Each vault door has a patent lock, each lock a patent key, each key a patent twist; each safe has a different patent lock, and it must be patent to all thinking men that no rogue or burglar can even hope, by long and patient picking, to reach the interior.

On the floor above is a large public room for the use of the open boarders, who do their business on the curbstones all day long. It is 45 feet wide, 154 feet long, and 22 feet high. The floor is tesselated, the light is perfect, the conveniences great—admission, $200.

On the next floor, at the New-street side, is a room 84 feet by 60 feet in extent, for the use of the Stock Exchange. It will be arranged as is the room in which the board now meets. Then there are committee rooms, officers' room, and one large apartment which can be used by the people at large for the buying and selling of governments whenever it becomes necessary to have a room for that special purpose, and at the top of the building is a printing-room. There will be no janitor or porter.

Hastily we have brought the history of the Stock Exchange down to the present time. From the humble starting point about the base of the butternut tree in Wall-street, to the magnificent assemblage which will meet in the palatial structure on Broad-street, is a long stride; from the single sale to the operations involving millions, is a greater; from the absolute honor of the men who have illustrated the channels of traffic by the untarnished probity of their dealings, to the scoundrelism which has brought disgrace and dishonor on the name of the Exchange during the past week, is the greatest.

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

Results of the Late Election in Tennessee.

The Men Elected to Congress and their Politics.

What Gov. Brownlow Proposes to do About it.

Renewed and Implacable Hatred of the Yankees.

John Bell Says the Southern Leaders are Crazy.

The Late Convention of Colored Men at Nashville.

Incomprehensible Political Muddle in Alabama.

The People Still Clinging to the Idea that Slavery is Alive.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 14, 1865.

The conflict is over; and the smoke is clearing away, leaving the results before us. The enemy, though defeated, is not routed. His condition is undefined—ours, chaotic. Affairs are greatly in the predicament so graphically described by Hon. LEW. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio,—"confusion confunded." Candidates have been nominated, run and elected to Congress in this State, whose political *status* is not fully understood by the best informed men at her capital. This looks, superficially, strange and paradoxical, but it is an absolute reality. Forty Philadelphia lawyers could not disengage the Gordian knot of Tennessee politics! The mystery is unfathomable. How eagerly have turned the faces of the loyal millions of the North to the President's State for practical criterions and indices, in the political horoscope. But let me assure you that nothing has been prognosticated in these elections, in Tennessee and Kentucky, unless it be the fact that where traitors rule the people mourn.

I know the people North of MASON and DIXON'S line will wonder at the result, and ask "why is it that in Tennessee, where by State legislation all rebels and rebel sympathizers are excluded from the polls, and none but loyal men are permitted to vote, that the vilest copperheadism triumphs?" Were it at all possible, I should be pleased to explain briefly, yet fully, the elements composing Tennessee politics. Could there have been a plain, broad issue between simple loyalty and disguised or blatant treason, the result would have been known as well beforehand as after the election. But the masses of the voters were so completely muddled by the intrigues of the politicians that their loyalty was wasted in the poisoned waters of the dead sea of States Rights.

Jumping down to Chattanooga, the Third District of the State, we have a very peculiar condition of affairs. First, a regular Ben Wood or Jeff. Davis Copperhead, Mr. FALKNER, is in the race. Second, Col. STOKES, an unequivocal patriot, stands out as the Copperhead's opponent. Third, Mr. HOOD, always considered a loyal man, a recent member of the loyal Tennessee Legislature, Postmaster under Mr. LINCOLN, and Editor of the loyal journal, the Chattanooga *Gazette*, runs as the "Administration" candidate. FALKNER claims to support lustily the "Reconstruction Policy" of the President. HOOD goes further, supports the State Government, the legality of the Emancipation Proclamation, but opposes the "radicalism" of the Franchise act, and the confiscation law of Congress. Col. STOKES stood by the General Government *in toto*, without any mental or expressed reservation. FALKNER was first reported elected; next, Mr. HOOD was said to have been successful; now it is settled that Col. STOKES is the Congressman elect from that district.

Mr. LEFTWICH is the reported successful candidate in the Eighth or Memphis District; but in vain have I tried every avenue of political intelligence to ascertain his "rank." Notwithstanding the election occurred on the 3d, I could not find a word about it, giving the most meagre result, in a copy of the daily Memphis *Argus* of the 6th! I am informed "on hearsay" that Mr. LEFTWICH had several opponents, of various political opinions, and that he is a "Conservative." Poor EMERSON ETHERIDGE (who *didn't* turn the Federal House of Representatives over "body and breeches" to JEFF. DAVIS a few years ago by a Copperhead *coup de main*) got a most woful annihilation at the instance of Col. HAWKINS, who is elected as his opponent by nearly two thousand majority. Ex-Gov. CAMPBELL, of Nashville, went boldly before the people, appealing to their basest prejudices, and depicting the wildest, most improbable, and most repulsive results of the "social equality" now being forced, as he assumed, on the Southern people. Personally popular, and having a fair ability as a debater, he wended his way through the labyrinthine paths of Tennessee politics to a triumph. Mr. THOMAS, a man of CAMPBELL'S stamp, did a similar thing in the Sixth District. In the Fourth District Mr. COOPER, a conservative Whig, who supports the administration and the abolishment of slavery, succeeded admirably, there being no opposition. Messrs. TAYLOR, of the First, and MAYNARD, of the Second or Knoxville District, both loyal, are supposed to be elected. The result then is, tabularly specified, as follows:

First District—N. G. Taylor, Union.
Second District—Horace Maynard, Union.
Third District—Col. Stokes, Radical.
Fourth District—Edmund Cooper, Conservative.
Fifth District—Ex-Gov. Campbell, Copperhead.
Sixth District—D. B. Thomas, Copperhead.
Seventh District—Col. Hawkins, Radical.
Eighth District—D. Leftwick, Conservative.

It is on the hypothesis of the correctness of what reports and returns are already received here, and known to have been received elsewhere, that I base my conclusions.

The mail and telegraphic intercommunication of Tennessee is in the condition of the soldier discovered on a 2:40 retreat from the front on the Rapidan—"considerably demoralized." But about fifty out of nearly a thousand post-offices in the State are yet opened. Hence the meagre returns received, and the apparent uncertainty of all "earthly things" down here.

The *Press & Times*, of this city, says:

"As far as heard from only four Union men voted for ETHERIDGE, the rest of his supporters being guerrillas and returned rebel soldiers, who all got drunk before *they* would stoop to vote for him."

Gov. BROWNLOW, writing to his paper, the Knoxville *Whig & Rebel Ventilator*, under date of Nashville, Aug. 5, says:

"The election went off quietly, as far as I can learn. The Franchise Act was disregarded, as I learn. I will have this question investigated; and having proclaimed that the law shall be enforced, I will not back down, no matter what may be the consequences. Such counties as have set aside that law, will have their votes set aside. I have from now until December to give Congressmen their certificates of election; and before doing it I must know, from a thorough investigation of the polls, that the law was carried out.

Continued on Eighth Page.

A Guerilla Outrage.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 20.

Some soldiers left Jackson, Tenn., a few days ago, to hunt up some horses which had been stolen. They were attacked by a large number of guerillas, driven back, and obliged to abandon their horses. It is reported that three of the soldiers were killed after falling into the guerillas' hands. Two of the guerillas have been captured.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Aug. 19.

The special report of the Committee on the Amendment to the Constitution was discussed at length, but no action was taken. The report of the committee, as telegraphed, will be substantially adopted, giving Mississippi a free State constitution.

PURCHASE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Or the Entry of the Same Under the Preemption and Homestead Laws.

The following circular has just been issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, July 19, 1865.

Numerous questions having arisen as to the mode of proceeding to purchase public lands, or acquire title to the same by bounty land locations, by preëmptions or by homestead, this circular is communicated for the information of all concerned.

In order to acquire title to public lands the following steps must be taken:

1. Application must be made to the Register of the district land-office in which the land desired may be situated.

A list of all the land offices in the United States is hereto appended, with the seat of the different offices, where it is the duty of the Register and Receiver to be in attendance, and give proper facilities and information to persons desirous of obtaining lands.

The minimum price of ordinary public lands is $1 25 per acre. The even or reserved sections falling within railroad grants are increased to double the minimum price, being $2 50 per acre.

Lands once offered at public sale, and not afterward kept out of market by reservation, or otherwise, so as to prevent free competition, may be entered or located.

2. By the applicant filing with the register his written application describing the tract, with its area, the Register will then certify to the Receiver whether the land is vacant, with its price; and when found to be so, the applicant must pay that price per acre, or may locate the same with land warrant, and thereafter the Receiver will give him a "duplicate receipt," which he is required to surrender prior to the delivery to him of the patent, which may be had either by application for it to the Register or to the General Land Office.

3. If the tract has not been offered at public sale it is not liable to ordinary private entry, but may be secured by a party legally qualified, upon his compliance with the requirements of the preëmption laws of 4th September, 1841, and 3d March, 1843; and after such party shall have made actual settlement for such a length of time as will show he designs it for his permanent home, and is acting in good faith, building a house and residing therein, he may proceed to the district land-office, establish his preëmption claim according to law by proving his actual residence and cultivation, and showing that he is otherwise within the purview of these acts. Then he can enter the land at $1 25, either with cash, or with bounty land warrant, unless the premises should be $2 50 acre lands. In that case the whole purchase-money can be paid in cash, or one-half in cash, the residue with a bounty land warrant.

4. But if parties legally qualified desire to obtain title under the Homestead Act of 20th May, 1862, they can do so on complying with the inclosed circular, dated 30th October, 1862.

The circular herewith, dated April 18, 1864, shows how parties in the military or naval service may, whilst in actual duty, acquire the inceptive title without going to the district office. After entry, the soldier or sailor stands excused from actual residence during the period after entry in which he may be in actual service; but when discharged, must immediately go on the tract, reside there, and cultivate for the residue of the full period of five years from date of entry. The five-year settlement is an absolute, unconditional requirement in regard to all persons, except as stated, as to soldiers or sailors in actual service, who only for the period in which after entry they are in such service are relieved, but with the positive requirement that after discharge they must go on the land and reside upon and cultivate it as their home until the expiration of the five years.

5. The law confines homestead entries to surveyed lands; and although, in certain States and Territories noted in the subjoined list, preëmptors may go on land before survey, yet they can only establish their claim after return of survey, but must file their preëmption declaration within three months after receipt of official plat, at the local land-office where the settlement was made before survey. Where, however, it was made after survey, the claimant must file within three months after date of settlement; and where actual residence and cultivation have been long enough to show that the claimant has made the land his permanent home, he can establish his claim, and pay for the same at any time before the date of the public sale of lands within the range of which his settlement may fall.

6. All unoffered surveyed lands not acquired under preëmption, homestead, or otherwise, under express legal sanction, must be offered at public sale under the President's proclamation, and struck off to the highest bidder, as required by the act of April 24, 1820.

J. M. EDMUNDS,
Commissioner General Land Office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, April 18, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Annexed is the act of Congress, approved March 21, 1864, amendatory of the original homestead law of May 20, 1862, and for other purposes:

1. The first section of this act is designed to enable persons in the United States military or naval service to take preliminary steps, while absent on duty, to secure for themselves homesteads on the public lands. To this end—

The affidavit herewith, No. 1, corresponding, as near as the case will admit, with B, on 6th page of circular dated Oct. 30, 1862, may be made by the party before his commanding officer, who may be any commissioned officer immediately commanding by land or sea, and who, in certifying to the fact that the oath has been duly administered, should add that, at its date, he was commanding, giving his rank and particular service.

The affidavit thus taken should be accompanied by the application of the party, (also to be attested by the said commanding officer, according to Form No. 2,) which, for this class of cases, takes the place of Form A on page five of said circular of Oct. 30, 1862. As the absent military or naval homestead party would not be likely to know the exact official designation of the land selected, the form of application No. 1 requires this to be done by the wife or other representative of the party; which designation must be attested by the Register, and his certificate of verification must also be appended according to said form.

Upon the affidavit and application being filed by the wife or representative of the absent party, the same will take effect from the date of filing; and if regular in all respects, the entry will have legal inception from that date, provided the fee and commissions are paid as hereinafter specified, viz:

SEC. 2. This section of the said act of 1864 requires, beside the $10 fee to be paid at the time of entry, that there shall likewise be paid to the Register and Receiver each one per centum on the cash value of the land as fixed by law, with like commissions when the claim is finally established and certificate issued as basis of the patent, thereby increasing the fees over the tariff fixed by act 1862.

3. The effect of the 3d section of this law is merely to relieve parties from personal attendance at the district land office, in making homestead entries, who are prevented from such attendance by reason of distance, bodily infirmity, or other good cause. This class of persons the law allows to make the affidavit required by the original statute "before the clerk of the court for the county in which the applicant is an actual resident."

Form B of affidavit in circular of Oct. 30, 1862, may be used in this class of cases by adding, in the body of the affidavit, the averment, under oath, stating explicitly the cause of disability. Then the clerk of the county administering the oath must certify under seal as to the making of the affidavit, and also as to the actual residence of the party in the county.

4. The fourth section increases the fee to $1 each to Register and Receiver for services in acting upon each preëmption case; but as in many instances the parties do nothing more than file the "notice" required by law, his office has long since determined that there is no objection to the Register receiving his fee (now $1,) at the time of filing such notice, making subsequently no further charge; but that as the Receiver has no labor in the case until the proof is filed and submitted for his action, the latter officer has no right to the fee until he shall be called upon to perform the duty for which payment is to be provided.

As the proviso in the last section of said act was passed in this connection, it will hereafter be necessary for the Register and Receiver to account in all cases for preëmption fees received as revenue, using the form of fee statement already provided.

There is another service, however, contemplated in said fourth section, which involves personal labor and perhaps occasional clerical assistance, which is not to be accounted for as fees constituting a source of revenue; and that is the authority the said section gives to the Register and Receiver for receiving, "jointly, at the rate of fifteen cents per hundred words, for the testimony which may be reduced by them to writing for claimants in establishing preëmption or homestead rights."

The Register and Receiver, however, will be careful in this service to have the record condensed as far as consistent with the presentation of all the facts, so that claimants may not be unnecessarily taxed with costs in the matter.

5. The 5th section of this statute deals with cases in which the preliminary steps have been taken by a preëmptor to give legal inception to his claim, but who is called away from his settlement by being in the military or naval service. To such preëmptors this law allows the claimant a period of six months after the expiration of his military or naval service in which to file his affidavit as called for by the 13th section of the preëmption act of 1841. This extension, however, can only be secured by compliance with the legal requirement that the preëmptor shall cause to be filed with the Register "satisfactory proof, by affidavit or the testimony of witnesses, that" he "is so in the service." The affidavit must be filed before the expiration of the period stipulated in the preëmption act of 1841 for proving up and payment, and must explicitly state the date of the expiration of such term of military or naval service.

6. By the 6th section of this enactment, the Registers and Receivers in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, New-Mexico, and Arizona, are allowed, "in addition to the fees and allowances provided by this act, fifty per centum of said fees and allowances as compensation for their services."

The said States and Territories have all been organized into land districts, except Idaho and Arizona. In those now organized, and in the two last mentioned when they shall be so organized, the registers and receivers will each be entitled as follows:

1. For services to *each* officer in acting upon preëmptions, $1 50.

2. For homestead commissions to the Register and Receiver, each, $3 on 160 acres of $1 25 lands at time of entry, and also a like sum when finally established. Like sums on 80 acres of $2 50 lands, and in same ratio on the different classes of lands in lesser subdivisions.

3. For taking down testimony jointly, as contemplated by fourth section, the sum of 22½ cents per hundred words.

It will be observed, however, that the proviso in the said section as hereinbefore alluded to, expressly restricts the salary and fees to an aggregate not exceeding $3,000 per annum, or in that ratio for any part of an official year.

The receipt of this you are requested to acknowledge.

Very respectfully,
J. M. EDMUNDS, Commissioner.

(*Form No. 1.*)

AMENDATORY HOMESTEAD ACT OF MARCH 21, 1864.

AFFIDAVIT.

State of———, County of———, (Date)——, ——.

I, —— ——, of ——, being now in the [military or naval service] of the United States, and proposing to file my application, No. ——, for an entry under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 21, 1864, amendatory of the original homestead act of May 20, 1862, and for other purposes, do solemnly swear that [Here state whether applicant is the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age; whether a citizen of the United States, or has filed his declaration of intention of becoming such; or, if under twenty-one years of age, that he has served not less than fourteen days in the army or navy of the United States during actual war; that he has never borne arms against the government, or given aid and comfort to its enemies; that said application, No. —, is made for his (or her) exclusive benefit; and that said entry is made for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not, directly or indirectly, for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsover.]

Sworn to and subscribed, this —— day of ——, before —— ——, United States Commanding Officer of ——, at ——. [Rank and service.]

(*Form No. 2.*)

AMENDATORY HOMESTEAD ACT OF MARCH 21, 1864.

State of ——, County of ——. (Date.) ——.

APPLICATION No. ——.

I, —— ——, of ——, being in the (military or naval) service of the United States, do hereby apply to enter, under the provisions of the act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory of the homestead act approved May 20, 1862, and for other purposes, a certain tract of land which (A. B.) (my wife or duly authorized representative) is hereby authorized to designate, at the foot of this application, as my homestead, and which I hereby agree to hold as my own selection.

Attest: —— ——, Commanding Officer
At —— ——.
[Rank and service.]

I, —— ——, [wife or duly authorized representative] as named in the foregoing application, No. ——, do hereby designate the tract selected for his homestead as the —— section, township ——, range ——, containing —— acres.

Witness my hand this — day of ——. 186—.

—— ——.

Attest: —— ——, Register.
Land Office at ——,

MURDER TRIAL EXTRAORDINARY.

A Wealthy and Accomplished Young Lady Murders a Negro Woman—Trial by Military Commission—The Murder Proved—Admission of Negro Testimony.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

SALISBURY, N. C., Monday, Aug. 7.

A new era has dawned, and indicated rules, in Salisbury.

The trial of Miss TEMPERANCE NEELY, of Davie County, in this State, for the murder of a negro woman, GALINA, formerly her slave, has just been concluded before a military commission, convened at this place by order of Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. W. SCHOFIELD. The commission was composed of the following named officers:

1. Lieut.-Col. Reuben Kise, One Hundred and Twentieth Indiana Volunteers.
2. Capt. John Messick, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.
3. Capt. John Q. Washburn, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteers.
4. Capt. George Crouse, One Hundred and Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers.
5. Capt. John W. Hannah, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers.
6. First Lieut. A. G. Wood, One Hundred and Twenty-third Indiana Volunteers, Judge-Advocate.

The prisoner introduced Hon. N. BOYDEN and J. M. CLEMENTS, Esq., as her counsel. Both are very able lawyers, and the former has been an uncompromising Union man throughout the war, and the only one in this county, with perhaps a single exception.

The charge and specification were as follows:

CHARGE—Murder.

SPECIFICATION—In this, that the said TEMPERENCE NEELY did, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D., 1865, in the County of Davie, State of North Carolina, willfully, maliciously, and with felonious intent, shoot GALINA, a freedwoman, formerly a slave, the property of PROVIDENCE NEELY, wounding her, the said GALINA, so severely that from the effects thereof she, the said GALINA did die, on or about the 1st day of July, A. D., 1865.

The prisoner submitted the following plea in bar of trial:

"The prisoner, TEMPERANCE NEELY, pleads that she is no officer, soldier, sutler, retainer to the camp, or other person serving with the army, but is a citizen, or a resident of the County of Davie, State of North Carolina, and therefore is not amenable for trial before this military commission, inasmuch as the offence, if committed at all, was committed in time of peace, when there was existing neither rebellion or invasion, and when the prisoner could have a speedy trial by a jury of the county in the civil courts of law, the offense charged being a violation of the civil law of North Carolina, and no military offence; and this she is ready to verify and prays the judgment of the commission thereon."

To this plea the Judge-Advocate demurred generally, and the prisoner joined in demurrer. The court, after hearing the arguments of the counsel, and of the Judge-Advocate, overruled the plea, when the prisoner pleaded as follows: To the specification, not guilty; to the charge, not guilty.

In opening the evidence for the prosecution, SALLY, a free woman of color, was introduced and duly sworn, whereupon she was objected to on the part of the prisoner as an incompetent witness by the laws of North Carolina, in force prior to May 20, 1861, and not since changed, by which a negro cannot be a competent witness against a white person.

The court overruled the objection, and the witness testified substantially as follows:

My name is SALLY NEAL; I live with Mr. PROVIDENCE NEELY; am acquainted with the prisoner, and knew GALINA; was at home on the 1st of July last; saw Miss TEMPERANCE NEELY; saw her have a pistol and fire it at GALINA; the hands were in the field harvesting; they got through at four o'clock; Mrs. PROVIDENCE asked GALINA's daughter, after they got through, why she did not come to the house, as she had plenty of work for her to do; she then told her to go after a bucket of water, and that she should have no supper that night; she replied to Mrs. PROVIDENCE that she would have supper, and that she could not hinder her neither; then Mrs. PROVIDENCE told her she would whip her when she came back for talking to her so; the girl replied, "no you won't whip me;" when she returned Mrs. PROVIDENCE went to whipping her; then GALINA, the mother of the child being whipped, went into the house and pushed Mrs. PROVIDENCE down; the prisoner told her not to come in, if she did she would shoot her; GALINA said she would; she was going to have her child; then Galina got her child and came out, and the prisoner fired at her as she was coming out; Galina said something to the prisoner, which I did not understand, when she jumped down off the porch, ran around her, and shot her in the breast.

Cross-examined—Galina did not attempt to strike Mrs. Providence; she only pushed her down and got her child; both Galina and her child were raised on the place; she had had six children; she was never married; the girl Ellen, who was the one whipped, was eleven years old; she had been directed by Mrs. Providence to leave the plantation shortly before, but Miss Tempe had persuaded her mother to let her stay; Galina was a great favorite with Miss Tempe, so much so as to make the other servants jealous; at the time the shooting took place, I was standing in the yard in front of my door; I was right in front of the door, and about two yards from it; the pistol was fired above her head, into the air, the first time, as if to frighten Galina; Miss Tempe was about five steps from the piazza when the second shot was fired; Ellen was standing on the ground, close to Galina; Mrs. Providence was in the piazza; Galina was on a raised log leading to the cook-house; she had just turned around toward Mrs. Providence, and had lifted her hands, but not as if to strike, and her fists were not drawn; she was about five steps from Mrs. Providence; Galina died soon after from the effect of the shot; she was shot in the left breast.

Two other colored witnesses were examined on the part of the prosecution, and both were objected to on the same grounds as stated above, and the objections were overruled by the Court. The evidence was not as minute as that of the woman SALLY, as neither of the other witnesses saw the whole transaction; but it was so strongly corroborative of the testimony given by SALLY that the Judge-Advocate rested the case on the part of the prosecution, although he had two other witnesses who had not been examined. The fact of Mrs. PROVIDENCE having kicked the girl ELLEN when sending her for water was established, and is referred to here, as it has a slight bearing upon the kind and mild treatment which the defence insisted had ever been the rule on her plantation.

Mrs. PROVIDENCE NEELY, who had been indicted as an accessory, was discharged by the court, on motion of the defence, no evidence appearing to implicate her in the killing, and was admitted as a witness for the defence.

After taking the oath of allegiance, she was duly sworn, and testified at length concerning the matter.

Her testimony did not differ in any material point from that of SALLY, except that she stated GALINA's position to be half-way between the mansion-house and the cook-house when the second shot was fired. The object of this evidence was to impeach SALLY's testimony, as from the door of the house near where SALLY said she was standing the middle of the log cannot be seen. Witness went to look at GALINA after she was shot; did not see the wound; felt her pulse after awhile and judged she was dying.

The prisoner was nearly distracted when she found she had killed GALINA; attempted to catch a horse to go for a doctor; did catch one, with the help of the witness; witness went with her for the physician; she was crying and fretting all the time, and exclaimed: "What shall I do? I never expected to have my hands put in human blood. GALINA was our favorite servant."

Cross-examined.—GALINA did not attempt to strike me; after pushing me down, she picked up her child and started off; GALINA was twenty-four years old; did not hear the prisoner threaten to shoot GALINA if she came into the house; there was not a word spoken on either side till the second shot was fired, when the prisoner said, "Why, GALINA, did I shoot you?" Did not see any pistol in the hands of the prisoner; I was so astonished I hardly knew what I was about.

ARTHUR NEELY, on the part of the defence, testified that shortly after the firing, prisoner came to his house crying—said she had shot GALINA, that she had no intention of killing her, that she shot to frighten her, that then she pitched at her mother again, and then she shot her. She was in great distress.

Mrs. NEELY has always been very easy with her servants, feeds and clothes them well. SALLY's general character for truth is not good.

JOHN D. JOHNSON, a professional surveyor, was sworn, and presented a plat of the houses on the Neely Plantation, the object of which was to prove that the witness SALLY could not have seen the second shot fired, but unfortunately for the success of this impeaching testimony, the court had not been accustomed to place much reliance upon plats and drawings which, in proportion and relative position of parts, called forcibly to mind the celebrated Western painting of ADAM POE's encounter with the Indian. Two witnesses were introduced to prove that they had on different occasions assured Miss TEMPE that her pistol would not kill a man, and it also appeared in evidence that the prisoner was one of the most ladylike and accomplished young women in the county; that she had a remarkably kind disposition, and had always treated the servants well on the place, and protected them when they were hired out. Three white witnesses for the defence testified that SALLY's reputation for truth was "very bad" among colored people, and that Miss NEELY's was undoubted.

The evidence for the defence here closed, and the Judge-Advocate presented a very clear and concise summing up of the testimony, claiming that the effort to impeach SALLY's testimony had utterly failed; that the surveyor's plot bore impeachment on its face, and could have been but a deliberate effort to deceive: that Mrs. NEELY's evidence corroborated SALLY's testimony in every essential particular, and that the case on the part of the government had been fully made out.

Both of the gentlemen employed for the defence then presented written and lengthy arguments to prove that neither murder nor manslaughter had been proven, but that the case is clearly one of killing by misadventure, and on that ground claimed that the prisoner should be discharged; that she was also acting as a peacemaker between contending parties, and her efforts in that view were to be commended, though the result could be but deplored.

Except in the plea to the jurisdiction of the court, and the objections made to the introduction of negro testimony, the counsel for the defence did not allude to the changed condition of affairs in the State which the case indicated, only as the act of GALINA—one from whom the accused had been taught to expect servile obedience—in laying violent hands upon her mother, was urged in mitigation of the offence.

Military commissions, in passing sentence, are obliged to guide themselves by the laws of the State in which the crime was committed.

By the President's proclamation, all laws in force in this State prior to the 20th of May, 1861, and not since repealed, which are not in conflict with the acts of Congress or the proclamations regarding slaves, are still in force.

The punishment for murder in North Carolina is death. The penalties for manslaughter are, branding on the left thumb with the letter M, and fine, to either of which may be added imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year.

THE CITIZENS EXASPERATED.

Notwithstanding it has been the practice of military courts to admit the testimony of negroes in all parts of the Union, both before the war and since it begun, the people here look upon this case as a most atrocious abuse of power.

Under the old system of affairs the case could not even have been brought to trial, as both the mother and daughter would have been jointly indicted, and then no evidence could have been obtained to convict of any crime, as the testimony of blacks was worthless against whites.

But a new era has dawned, and one of the most wealthy and accomplished young ladies of the county has been brought to trial upon the statements of those once her slaves, and the only testimony taken against her rendered by slaves. Of course, the citizens are greatly excited, and the town is alive with reports calculated to increase this state of feeling. Although the court has been an open one, still half the inhabitants are denouncing it as a secret inquisition, upon the report that it was sitting with closed doors. It is also regarded as a fact that the girl, GALINA, knocked Mrs. NEELY down, and was choking her at the time Miss NEELY shot her, but that the court had ignored those facts. The story in town also is that upon Mrs. NEELY informing the court that a certain negro was a mile off at the time of the shooting, and his evidence should not therefore be believed, that the court informed her that the evidence of a negro two miles off would be preferred by the court to her own. In this way, through facts, and the exercise of a vivid and depraved imagination, the rebels of this place have managed to lash themselves into quite a storm of rage.

Those who have cared enough for the truth of the matter, have attended the trial. But feeling called upon to express their disapprobation in the only way open to them, they have exhibited a cast of countenance whose fearfulness was only limited by the control of each spectator over his or her facial muscles. It would have been awful to have seen the corners of so many mouths reach so near the chin, if the very helplessness of these brokers in contempt had not made expressions ridiculous.

Miss NEELY is in town awaiting sentence, which will probably be published in orders the last of this week or the first of next. In case of conviction involving anything beyond fine, a strong effort is to be made to secure a pardon from President JOHNSON. Little doubt is entertained by the rebels of obtaining this.

Five murder cases are still awaiting the action of the Commission, each being the deliberate shooting of negroes by white men. These cases have all arisen in this sub-district alone within a few weeks. A pardon from the President in the first case would make the business brisk.

H. V. N. B.

THE CANALS OF THE STATE.

Statement of the President of the Detroit Board of Trade Corrected.

The following letter from Canal Auditor BENTON appears in the Albany papers:

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1865.

To the President of the Board of Trade of Detroit:

SIR: In your address at the recent meeting of the Trades' Delegations at Detroit, you are reported to have used the following language:

"The West has long felt the exorbitant tax levied by the State of New-York upon its products, passing through the Erie Canal, which is assessed regardless of the demand or value of the property at the place of destination, and oftentimes exceeding (1) the canal and Hudson River freight to New-York, or (2) lake transportation of 1,000 miles, (3) sometimes equaling the latter and ocean freight from New-York to Europe together, or (4) even what the Western farmer realizes on coarse grains at the place of production."

Now, Sir, you have either been most shamelessly reported, or you are grossly ignorant of the subject about which you undertook to enlighten your audience; or, what is worse, you are endowed with a mind capable of concocting and uttering palpable untruths.

I propose to examine and expose these fabulous charges against the State of New-York. The rates of toll on our canals are uniformly fixed before navigation opens in the Spring, and are not changed during the season. The highest rates of toll on a barrel of flour, two hundred and sixteen pounds, from Buffalo to Albany, three hundred aed fifty-two miles, has not exceeded twenty cents since 1851.

In 1861 the canal tolls on sixty pounds of wheat from Buffalo to West Troy, three hundred and forty-five miles, was five cents, one mill and seven fractions. The average charge for Lake freights that season from Chicago to Buffalo, on wheat, was eleven cents, five mills and three fractions per bushel, and the average freight charge for the season, from Buffalo to New-York by canal and Hudson River, was ten cents, five mills and eight fractions per bushel, exclusive of canal tolls.

The highest rates of toll charged on Western products of any description since 1850 has not exceeded three mills per 1,000 pounds per mile. The highest lake freights in 1861, from Chicago to Buffalo, was twenty-six cents per bushel on wheat, and the highest canal and river freights to New-York was nearly twenty-five cents, exclusive of tolls.

In 1863, 0863, 1864 and 1865, the tolls on wheat from Buffalo to West Troy were fixed at 6 21-100 cents per bushel, and remained at those figures without any change.

	Cts.	M.	Fr.
In 1862 the average lake freights on a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Buffalo was	10	4	9
Average of canal and river freights, tolls deducted	9	6	3
Total lake, canal and Hudson River freight	20	1	2
In 1863 the average of lake freights as above was	7	5	1
Average of canal freights, tolls deducted	9	1	8
Total as above	16	6	9
In 1864 the average of lake freights as above was	9	5	5
Average of canal freights, tolls deducted	12	5	8
Total as above	23	1	3

The ocean freights from New-York to Europe during the above periods have ranged from six to twelve cents per bushel on wheat.

These statements are made from official documents collected from the daily commercial reports published at Chicago and Buffalo.

Contrasting these figures of the cost of lake, canal and Hudson River and ocean freights, where do you find any ground to support your bold assertions?

First—That the toll or tax levied by the State on Western products 'oftentimes exceeds the canal and Hudson River freights to New-York;' or,

Second—Where do you find any evidence to sustain your fabricated assertion that the Erie Canal tolls have exceeded or equaled the 'lake transportation of one thousand miles?' or,

Third—Where but in the antics of your own capricious brain do you find anything to uphold you in declaring that the Erie canal tolls sometimes equal the "lake freights" on Western products and "the ocean freight from New-York to Europe together?" and

Fourth—I shall meet the assertion of yours "that our tolls have equaled what the Western farmer realizes on coarse grains at the place of production," with a broad and direct denial.

When you will cite to me a case where and when a Western farmer ever sold a bushel of coarse grain at the place of production for five or six cents a bushel, I will most cheerfully recall the denial.

The trade of the Western States is important to our State and her commercial metropolis, but not so important that our people will ever consent to pay two or three millions of taxes annually to retain that trade and maintain the canals. When it comes to that, and come it will when the canals fail to give a revenue equal to their support, then the Western shipper may have the privilege of sending his product to market by canals owned by corporations.

If New-York holds a local position advantageous to exterior trade and interior traffic, is this a crime for which she must or should be denounced and punished? If, by her own means and the wisdom and forecast of her statesmen she has improved those local advantages, not only to her own benefit, but for the welfare of her neighbors, should she be denounced as extortionate because she says to them, "Use these facilities for traffic in common with all the world by paying a fair and reasonable compensation therefor?"

If combinations exist at Chicago, at Buffalo and at other places inimical to traffic, in which the State has no part or lot, the tendencies of which are to drive trade from our canals, is it right, just and proper for the State to levy these burdens upon a people, as she must and will do when she abandons the tolls on her canals? Any government that imposes burdens upon all its citizens to benefit individuals, must soon lose public confidence, and will richly deserve the contempt of the world. Our toll rates are not, and have not been, any higher than they were in 1857 on agricultural products, when the tolls were paid and were payable in gold and silver, or an equivalent. Does the West complain of this? Has she felt this conduct on the part of New-York to be wrong, oppressive and exorbitant taxation.

Our rates of toll are not fixed upon a sliding scale, to rise and fall with the price of gold in New-York, or the price of wheat and corn at Chicago, Buffalo, New-York, or in London. In this fact the Western producer has secured an important advantage.

Your ob'dt. serv't,
N. S. BENTON.

A Richmond Editor up for Congress.

ADDRESS OF ROBERT RIDGWAY.

ROBERT RIDGWAY, formerly editor of the Richmond *Whig*, is up for Congress, and has issued the following address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I respectfully announce myself a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. The day of election is called for the second Thursday in October; and as the district is very large, and the time for a canvass brief, even if it were desirable in the present afflicted condition of the country, I avail myself of this method of acquainting you with the fact of my candidacy, and soliciting your support.

I am not a candidate of any party or any faction. Old political issues have passed away and new ones have taken their place. We live in a new era and under a new dispensation. To deal practically and wisely with the present, and to keep a wary and vigilant eye upon the developments of the future, is the simple and urgent duty of the hour.

Four of the most eventful years in human history have just completed their bloody cycle, and the country still reels from the effects of the violent convulsion through which it has passed. The sad marks of ruin and desolation stand more thickly over the land, than would the monuments of the fallen brave, should a marble shaft rise upon every hero's grave that has perished in the conflict. And alas! how many have fallen! How many hearts, too, from which the sunshine has departed forever, now brood in solitary grief, watching for the footsteps that shall never return, and waiting for the voice that shall be heard on earth no more forever! The war, indeed, has left few homes without a vacant chair—few hearts without an abiding sorrow—in all the length and breadth of the land. And in view of this melancholy fact, does not every humane and Christian heart cry out, "It is enough?" Do not good men and patriots, everywhere, now pray for peace and good-will to prevail from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande? Has not Virginia, especially, suffered enough? For myself I envy not the heart of that man, who would add one drop to the cup of her bitterness. But strange as it may seem, there are men, who still cry for blood, for proscription, for punishment to be visited upon a brave and chivalrous people in their hour of destitution and distress. To a policy so cruel, so unnecessary and so fatal to the restoration of permanent peace and harmony, I am unalterably opposed, and shall resist it, both in my individual and representative capacity, with all the means and influence at my command. Not another drop of blood, North or South, should be shed in consequence of the late revolution—not another dollar's worth of property should be confiscated—the inmates of every prison, from the highest to the humblest in such misfortune, should be instantly set free. Such is my deliberate judgment, and such the fervent aspiration of my heart.

Honestly and conscientiously believing at the outset—and proclaiming that belief boldly and without reserve—that secession was not a remedy for any political ill, real or imaginary, and that it would inevitably result in the destruction of the institution of Southern slavery, and in the probable prostration of the civil and political liberties of the Southern people, I opposed that ill-judged and disastrous movement with all the might and energy and enthusiasm of my nature. And in view of the wide-spread suffering and ruin which have followed in the track of that movement, I not only feel no regret for the course I pursued in regard to that question, but I derive supreme consolation from the reflection that I did all that I could to save the people of Virginia and the South from the sad and fearful calamity which has overtaken them. And now, in this dread hour of trouble, anxiety and distress, I only desire to do all in my power to repair the ravages which the war has made, to relieve the people of Virginia of the burden which bows them down, and to restore to them, as speedily as possible, the protection and security of civil government, with the enjoyment of unalloyed peace, prosperity and happiness. To this end my endeavors, whether in private or public life, shall be zealously and untiringly devoted.

The abolition of slavery is one of the acknowledged results of the war, and it becomes the duty of the people of Virginia to accept the result in entire good faith, dismissing from their minds the chimerical idea—if any such is entertained by them—that it can, in any event, ever be reëstablished. Let us adapt ourselves as promptly as possible to our new condition and earnestly exert all our energies, as good and loyal citizens, in behalf of a full, harmonious and complete restoration of the Federal Union. With the Union our destinies, as individuals and as States, and for weal or woe, are indissolubly blended; and let us strive, to the utmost of our power, to make it a Union such as its illustrious founders meant it to be—a Union based on the consent, the admiration and the love of the people. And with such a Union, sustained by the devoted loyalty and affection of her citizens, North and South, East and West, I think I clearly foresee that there awaits in the future a measure of prosperity and glory for this country which "eye hath not seen, neither hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive."

A Virginian by birth, by education, by the associations of the past, and by all the ties of interest and affection, I can safely assert that I never entertained a thought or cherished a feeling inconsistent with the truest and loftiest fidelity to the honor and welfare of my native State. And to uphold and defend the ancient and hereditary liberties of the people of Virginia—to stand by and protect them against any effort that may be made to degrade their manhood, or to humiliate their pride, or to peril their safety, by putting an inferior race on a footing of social or political equality with them—to aid in the development of the unrivaled resources of our venerated old Commonwealth, and in advancing her to a pitch of power, prosperity, and grandeur, which she has never realized before—constitutes the sum and substance of whatever ambition may actuate me in requesting your suffrages for a seat in the next Congress of the United States.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that if you shall elect me as your representative in the national councils, I shall feel grateful for the confidence reposed in me, and shall endeavor so to discharge the duties devolving upon me, as not only to meet with the approval of my own judgment and conscience, but to elicit, as I trust, the cheering commendations of all who truly love Virginia, or take pride in the thought of an undivided Union and a common destiny forever.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,
ROBERT RIDGWAY.

AUG. 11, 1865.

The Form of a Pardon.

The following is the form of the pardons granted by the President:

ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Whereas, —— ——, of Richmond, Va., by taking part in the late rebellion against the Government of the United States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties:

And whereas, the circumstances of his case render him a proper object of executive clemency:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, do hereby grant to the said —— —— a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows, namely: This pardon to begin and take effect from the day on which the said —— —— shall take the oath prescribed in the proclamation of the President, dated May 29, 1865, and to be void and of no effect if the said —— —— shall hereafter, at any time, acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor; and that he first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings hitherto instituted against his person or property:

And upon the further condition, That the said —— —— shall notify the Secretary of State, in writing, that he has received and accepted the foregoing pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this 12th day of August, A. D., 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the ninetieth.

[SEAL.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Gen. Kilpatrick.

We find the following address from Maj.-Gen. KILPATRICK to the Third Division of Cavalry, in the Raleigh, N. C., *Progress*:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, LEXINGTON, N. C., July 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.—SOLDIERS OF THE THIRD CAVALRY DIVISION.—The order has at last reached us which will send you to your various homes, and sever forever the military organization of which we have been most justly proud; and now, although I know full well that this order will gladden your hearts and the hearts of many anxious, loving friends at home, yet to me the duty of writing a few farewell words to men who are endeared to me by the strongest ties, formed amid dangers, trials and hardships, weary marches and brilliant victories, shared alike in a sacred cause, is the saddest of my life.

From the time you first gave me, a stranger from the army of the East, a soldier's welcome, up to this parting hour, I have witnessed only that cheerful obedience to orders, patient endurance of hardships and glorious enthusiasm on the field of battle that ever characterizes the true soldier, and has for you wrenched from a brave and determined foe, on every field of battle, the laurel crown of victory.

I have not the words that can express my full appreciation of the entire command, or sufficiently thank officers and men for the encouragement and personal kindness I have ever received.

I can only say now, as I have often said before, that when worn out and hungry, ignorant of the object, you have marched and fought through the day, and, without a murmur, struggling all night through the swamps of the Carolinas, or on some doubtful field like Lovejoy's Station, Waynesborough or Monroe's Cross-road, when all seemed lost, you rallied to the bugle's call, and by reckless bravery, such as the world never saw, rode down your foe, then, as now, I cried, "God bless the brave soldiers!" and my parting words to you now are, "May God bless you." A grateful republic, with its great warm heart full of gratitude and love, may and will build towering monuments to your fallen comrades, and praise forever in song and story your glorious deeds; but it can never know how much it owes you and your comrades, living and dead.

But the proud thoughts of duty nobly done—that you helped to uphold the honor of our flag, and save and purify the nation—is all the reward you will need; and as the record of your fame is pure and spotless, so let your actions in the future be. In civil life remain true to those principles for which you have risked so much, and by precept and example strive to crush out every semblance of discord and disloyalty throughout the land, and perpetuate forever universal freedom and the unity of States.

By command of Major-Gen. J. KILPATRICK.
LEWELLYN G. ESTIS, Brevet Colonel and A. A. G.

Death of a Parisian Notable.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, July 29.

On Wednesday last were borne from the church of St. Eugène, in the Rue du Conservatorie, to their last resting-place, the remains of a man who for nearly forty years had been one of the notables of that portion of the Parisian population who inhabit the Faubourg Poissonnière, or who frequent the Bibliothèque Impériale in the Rue Richelieu. I allude to the Armenian Kasangian, commonly called the "Arménien de la Bibliothèque, who had been for so long the constant visitor to that treasury of learning that he came to be considered as one of its fixtures. Librarians, attendants, porters, as well as the habitues, were in consternation when, on missing him from his familiar place in the reading-room, they were told he was no more; for they had seemed to regard him as almost exempt from the law of mortality. His age could only be guessed at. Persons who have hardly missed a day at the library for thirty years affirm that the Armenian looked as old when they first knew him as he did up to the last moment. The punctuality of his attendance in the library was something wonderful. It was even said that when the timepieces of the establishment got out of order they were regulated on his appearance. It is certain that the last stroke of 10 still rung in the ears when his well known person was seen at the entrance. He was tall, lank, narrow-chested, with thin legs, terminating in feet of prodigious size. His neck was long as a crane's, scraggy, and always bare. He had a horror of neckcloths of every description, and he had for years tried to induce the employes of the establishment, with whom he was a great favorite, to discard their cravats. His features were long, emaciated and pale, though it was not known that he was ever seriously ill. His costume consisted of a loose black stuff robe, like a dressing-gown, with wide sleeves, open in front, and reaching half-way below his knees, a vest and pantaloons made in the Turkish fashion, and bound round at the waist with a sash. His head-dress used to be a little green *calotte*, like that worn by the clergy; to this, however, he lately added a hat made of black stuff. When passing before the office where the walking-canes and unbrellas are deposited, he mechanically nodded his head to the left by way of salute, and to the porter's lodge on the right, whether there was any one there or not. He then strode on to the fountain in the court, which the hospitality of the establishment keeps always supplied to the thirsty, who refresh themselves by means of a tin goblet fastened by a chain. If the sun shone brightly, he would stand for a few minutes to warm himself in its beams, but when the weather was cold, and snow covered the ground, he mounted at once to the large and well-warmed reading-room. It was not often that the attendants were there before him, but if they were they received the same mute salute as he moved on straight to the shelves in front of the central desk to take down the volumes which he had left there the previous evening. His place at the table was the same he had always held. Everybody seemed to admit his right to it, just as, I believe, the usage of the House of Commons allows to a member who has once received its thanks for some great public service. He declined the aid of any one who offered to help him in taking down his heavy folios, but acknowledged their courtesy with a nod and a melancholy smile. The works the Armenian generally asked for were very rare. Indeed, they became more so, for they were seldom out of his hands; and though the *Bibliothèque Impériale* is, perhaps, the richest collection on the continent, he has been heard to complain of its poverty. Half hid behind the rampart of huge tomes, he used to set himself to his daily task—the compilation of an Arabic Dictionary—which to him was one of love, and which, I believe, he left unfinished after so many years' labor. It is said he applied some few years back for a subsidy of 30,000f. to enable him to publish it, but without effect.

His mode of existence was the simplest; his wants were the fewest possible, and such as they were, he supplied them by giving lessons in Arabic early in the morning and late in the evening, at the moderate cost of a franc a lesson. His pupils were not numerous, but he devoted to them all the time he spared from his studies in the library and his brief repose. He was never seen, I believe, at any place of public amusement, seldom out of his beat, and I doubt whether he knew more of modern Paris than the part which is comprised between the Faubourg Poissonière, where he occupied a small room in the fifth story, and the Church of the Madeleine. He held little communication out of doors with any but the employes of the *Bibliothèque*, and those he frequently had recourse to for information about the books he wanted.

Beside his theory on the inutility, or rather the disadvantage, of wearing neckcloths, he had another on the decay of man, which he maintained as identical with that of trees. Man, as life advances, becomes bald, just as the tree loses its leaves; his limbs lose their vigor, just as the branches lose their sap and wither at the extremities; the human skin loses its moisture, grows dry and shriveled, just as the trunk of the tree grows discolored and parched, and life withdraws from the roots, when it perishes utterly. For a year or two before his death the theory appeared to be realized with KASANGIAN. It was remarked that he worked every week more slowly, and that his work fatigued him more and more. Before this he used occasionally to lean back in his chair, his spectacles thrown up to his forehead, his pen stuck behind his ear, and, with his hands crossed on one of the thickest of the folios before him, slumber for an hour. But of late the *siesta* grew more frequent and longer, and when he entered or left the reading-room his movements were slow and hesitating.

The last time he was seen in the old familiar chair was this day week, when he drank from the fountain, read, wrote, and slumbered as usual. His absence on Monday excited attention. On inquiry at his lodgings it was found that at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning he had an attack of apoplexy, from which he never rallied. He died in the course of the same day, seemingly without pain, and as calm as if he had dropped asleep among his beloved folios in the library. Of his age or of the earliest period of his life little certain is known. It is said that he first came to Europe with the French army on its return from Egypt in 1800, and he was then a priest. If so, he must have been close upon ninety, though he looked, notwithstanding his emaciated figure, twenty years younger.

From Fortress Monroe.

U. S. GENERAL HOSPITAL, FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Saturday, Aug. 12, 1865.

The following are the names of those who have died at this hospital during the past week:

Joseph Johnson, Co. I, 38th United States Colored Infantry.
Andrew J. Williams, Co. B, 41st United States Colored Infantry.
Alexander Dennis, Co. E, 45th United States Colored Infantry.
Corporal James H. Simins, Co. I, 29th United States Colored Infantry.
Marmaduke Steward, Co. A, 28th United States Colored Infantry.
Corporal Jerome Bonurm, Co. A, 9th United States Colored Infantry.

Very respectfully, yours,
E. P. R.

TROUBLOUS TIMES IN WEST TENNESSEE.—We have received intelligence from West Tennessee which shows that Old Adam still walks abroad in some localities. The Union men are very unpleasantly situated in some neighborhoods. The rebel citizens are very bitter toward them, and are disposed to inflict many petty indignities upon them, and even commit acts of violence on the least pretext. Consequently, many a man lies down at night uncertain whether or not his repose will be disturbed by the burning of his barn, or even of his dwelling. The precincts of the hallowed roof-tree afford but slight protection against men whose souls have been steeped in treason. On last Sabbath, within ten miles of the village of Savannah, near the memorable battle-field of Shiloh, two rebel soldiers in full uniform, rode up to the house of DAN. SHIPMAN, a discharged Union soldier. A faithful dog gave warning of their approach, and Mr. SHIPMAN took down his gun and went to the door. The two soldiers made their appearance and SHIPMAN opened fire on them, when the rebels returned a few rounds and galloped off, without doing any injury. Union men frequently receive threats of assassination and violence. A scouting party of our troops rode through the Counties of Lawrence, Perry and Hardin, some ten days ago, and made an impression on three bushwhackers, by firing a few slugs of lead through them, which it is hoped will keep them more quiet than the amnesty oath would.—*Nashville Press.*

UNION STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NEW-JERSEY.—The State Executive Committee has effected an organization, by the appointment of CHARLES P. SMITH, Esq., as Chairman, and BARKER GUMMERE, as Secretary.

The committee is composed of the following members: Charles P. Smith, Mercer County; Barker Gummere, Mercer County; George M. Robeson, Camden; John S. Applegate, Monmouth; S. A. R. Berthoud, Warren; Socrates Tuttle, Passaic; *John F. Voorhees, Morris; John T. Nixon, Cumberland; Z. K. Pangborn, Hudson; *Edward Jardine, Bergen; *James F. Rusling, Mercer.

Those marked with a (*) were appointed by the other members of the committee. Mr. VOORHEES is appointed in the place of VANCLAVE DALRIMPLE, Esq. Messrs. JARDINE and RUSLING are added—making the whole number twelve, instead of ten, as made by the convention.—*Trenton Republican.*

THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION

Closing Arguments of Messrs. John McKeon and Sidney H. Stuart.

Justice Ledwith's Decision Reserved Until To-day.

There was a large and appreciative audience in the Private Trial Chamber at Jefferson Market Police Court on Saturday afternoon, composed mainly of financiers, who had been drawn thither to hear the closing arguments which Messrs. McKeon and Stuart had promised to make before Justice Ledwith. Brown and the girl, Genevieve Lyons, were taken into court by Ward Officer McCarty at 2 o'clock. The girl is manifestly sick and failing under her imprisonment in the noisome and filthy cellar cells of the Twenty-ninth-street Police-Station.

Justice Ledwith entered at about 2:30 o'clock, and said that as counsel, who had agreed to submit their points at 11 o'clock had omitted to do so until 1 o'clock, he had not been able to read their papers; hence he was unable to render a decision on the motion to strike out Jenkins' testimony against the prisoners, Charles Brown and Genevieve Lyons; he proposed, however, that counsel should proceed with argument, and he would render a decision at the close of the hearing. It having been agreed that no further testimony should be introduced, Mr. Stuart submitted the points of law for which he should contend, and upon which he should claim that Jenkins' statements should be set aside, and his clients released from restraint, as follows:

There is no proof whatever that the money had by the prisoners from Jenkins was the same he had taken from the bank. The property recovered must be the same taken from the bank.

There is no proof to show what kind of property was stolen, bonds, stocks, securities, gold or silver. The prisoners must be charged with some specific receiving. Nothing that Jenkins confesses can be taken as evidence. All that Jenkins has said about this matter is hearsay evidence merely, and the fact that what he said, not under oath is not evidence by having his words repeated by one under oath.

It is understood that both these persons had some money from Jenkins, but it is denied that it may be the same he stole; and it is further denied, with much earnestness, that they knew it had been stolen, even if it were the same.

The receiving, then, is nothing. There must be a guilty knowledge shown. In this case it is signally defective. There is no proof that the defendants had substantial reason to know that he had stolen the money.

Jenkins has never said they knew he was stealing, and no one else pretended to have any knowledge on the subject. All, at most, that Jenkins feared from Brown was that he might tell the bank, not that he was stealing, but that he was spending his earnings in improper places.

As to the girl, there is nothing whatever against her.

If Brown has made any statements to the officers and to McGowan, they were drawn from him under such circumstances as will exclude them. Both he and the girl thought that McGowan was a magistrate when they were before him, and the officers and he both represented him to be so. This examination before McGowan was planned and conducted with a view to impressing the prisoners, and they were impressed, and having been so impressed, the officers said to them that they must now tell the truth. This is abundantly sufficient to exclude the admissions which were then made.

Mr. Stuart, in opening, assumes that his Honor would reject Jenkins' statement concerning the prisoners, because any confession, when unjustly obtained by extortion or otherwise, is not admissible evidence, and upon this point the law is well settled. Mr. Stuart produced books to establish the point. The confessions, which are alleged to have been made by the prisoners Brower and Genevieve Lyons, were obtained fraudulently. The prisoners were brought into this court-room with the understanding that they were to be legally examined, and the prosecution told them that they must reveal all that they knew, if they would escape with light punishment. Mr. McKeon, counsel for the bank, sat in the Justice's seat, and the Cashier of the Phenix Bank sat where counsel usually sits, and thus the girl was led to believe that Mr. McKeon was the Justice and Mr. Cashier Parker counsel. Under this belief, and with neither friend nor counsel present, Genevieve Lyons said that she had from time to time received money from Jenkins, amounting in all to $6,000; and this is all that she has ever said, notwithstanding all of the appliances that have been brought to bear. She is reported by one of the officers of the police to have said at the station-house that she had caused Jenkins' ruin. In this, either the officer must have misunderstood her language, or he must have borne false witness—for before this girl was ten years old Jenkins began his career of peculation. But whatever the girl may have said is inadmissible at this court as evidence against her. It should be observed that Brown and Genevieve Lyons are not joint offenders, it being only to avoid waste of time that, yielding to the court's suggestion, the defendants are jointly examined; hence whatever Brown may have said should have no influence upon the court in a decision in relation to the girl. Brown had been closeted in a private room in this court-house, and a confession had been extorted from him under threats of imprisonment at Sing Sing. It should be noted, however, that Brown confessed that he had $3,000 in the Greenwich Savings Bank. If he made this statement under coercion, it is inadmissible as evidence; and if he made it voluntarily it is the highest evidence of his innocence; for no thief will confess and indicate precisely where he has concealed the proceeds of theft. There is not the slightest proof against the prisoners outside these inadmissible confessions and the statements which have been made by the felon Jenkins. Ex-Judge Stuart asked, "Whoever said that of his own knowledge the money which Brown had on deposit in the Greenwich Savings Bank had been stolen by Jenkins—who knows what Jenkins stole?" Mr. Stuart, therefore, desired to know for what Brown and Genevieve Lyons were to be indicted. Whatever property has been lost must be particularly described by the prosecution, and in this case the officers of the bank do not know precisely what they havelost. The law requires that it shall be shown that an offence has been perpetrated; and in this case the State must show positively that there has been a receiving before the prosecution can maintain a case against the accused. No crime has been shown affirmatively and primarily against them; they must be accused of receiving a specific sum on a specified day, and a general charge of receiving money cannot be entertained.

Ex-Judge Stuart further contended that it had not been shown that either of his clients knew that Jenkins had any connection with any bank, and they could not, therefore, be presumed to have received money with guilty knowledge. Therefore, they could not be held to answer, and their counsel appealed to the court to protect them as against the officers of a bank, who came here to thrust them into prison; and he, therefore, asked the discharge of both prisoners.

Mr. McKeon said that, under the express authority of the District-Attorney, he should endeavor to do his duty, and strive to have the prisoners held for further examination. He therefore read from Barbour to show that this, not being a final trial before a jury, but an examination to ascertain whether there is reasonable ground upon which the accused may be held for examination, it is not necessary that the prosecution shall prove guilt, it being sufficient if they show that there is reasonable ground for suspicion that the prisoners may be guilty; and if this fact is established, it is the magistrate's duty to hold the accused to bail to appear for further examination. Mr. McKeon asked whether there is not reason for suspicion that the prisoners have a part of the $300,000 which Jenkins stole from the Phenix Bank. One man who received money escaped by committing suicide; but we are after other men in this community who received a share of the money; we are just entering upon this investigation; the public little know who are interested in this case, and who received Jenkins' money; we are in pursuit of higher game than we have yet reached; and we shall soon put our hands upon men whom the community now do not suspect. Mr. McKeon would show, 1. That there had been an embezzlement; 2. That money had been received by the prisoners; and, 3. That it had been received with guilty knowledge. He proved the embezzlement from the affidavit of Mr. Parker, Cashier of the bank; the receiving, from the acts and statements of Jenkins, Brown and Genevieve Lyons, and the guilty knowledge from inference and Brown's admissions.

Mr. McKeon dwelt upon the character of Genevieve Lyons, and administered to Brown a terrible scathing, saying that it was impossible that he, a young loafer about town, having received thousands of dollars from a man whom he knew to be employed in a banking institution, could be innocent of the knowledge that this money had been fraudulently obtained. Brown winced under the invective with which Mr. McKeon belabored him, and the audience were about to applaud, but were checked by the officers of the court. Mr. McKeon having concluded,

Justice Ledwith begged counsel not to press for an immediate decision, as he had not been able to weigh the evidence; he would, however, counsel consenting, strive to be prepared on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

The court then adjourned, and Officer McCarty took the prisoners back to the Twenty-ninth-street Police Station.

ANOTHER EMBEZZLEMENT.

A Washington-street Book-keeper Commits a Series of Thefts, Reaching the Aggregate of $10,000.

On Saturday evening Messrs. A. AUFENANGER & Co., of No. 295 Washington-street, wholesalers of groceries, applied to Capt. GREER, at the Chambers-street Police-station, and making known their fears that HENRY SINGER, of No. 183 Third-street, their chief book-keeper, had stolen a large sum of money from the firm, desired that the Captain should take him into custody. Thereupon Capt. GREER and Ward Officer TILLEY, taking the young man's address, went

to his abode at a late hour and removed him, a prisoner, to the Third Precinct Station-house, where he, having been made aware of the discovery of his fraudulent transactions, disclosed the fact that during the year past he had frequently robbed his employers of money, in sums of from $25 to $60 daily, and that the aggregate of these thefts will reach from $7,000 to $12,000. The firm allege that they have lost the latter sum. SINGER, in making confession to Capt. GREER, added that he had expended among his friends every dollar of this money, not even having laid aside his legitimate salary as clerk and book-keeper. How the young man spent the money among his friends—whether in wine-bibbing in concert dens or at the gaming table—does not yet appear, as there has been no formal examination. The prisoner was taken to the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and there committed by acting magistrate Alderman JONES. An attractive and accomplished young woman, to whom SINGER was to have been united in marriage at 8 o'clock this morning, was a deeply interested spectator at the Tombs Police Court until the officers conducted her affianced to the cells below.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

THE ECLECTIC CLUB OPENING.

This organization, which entered the National Association at the last convention, opened play on their new field at Hoboken on Friday, the proceedings being suspicious of a successful season's play, there being a good muster of players, and some very fine displays of fielding and batting. Dr. BELL is at the head of the club, and his devotion to the game and his ability as a practical exemplar of its attractive features, warrants us in anticipating some good games by the club. Their practice days are Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE JEFFERSON CLUB.

This formerly first-class club has lately been reorganized, and this week will begin play on their old grounds at Hoboken. They already have a good nine on hand, and doubtless will soon begin match-playing.

MATCHES THIS WEEK.

Some four or five first-class games are announced to take place the present week. To-morrow the Gotham and Mutual Clubs play together at Hoboken; and the same day the Eckford and Enterprise Clubs have a match on the Union Ball Grounds, Brooklyn. On Wednesday the Atlantics visit Hoboken to play the Actives. On Thursday the Star and Newark Clubs have a match together at South Brooklyn, and on Friday the first grand match between the Eckford and Mutual Clubs takes place on the Union Grounds, Brooklyn.

THE TURF.

Trotting at the Hoboken Course, N. J.

A trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, play or pay, came off Saturday afternoon at Secaucus, between DAN MACE's dark chestnut mare *Up-and-Up* and J. PAULING's black gelding *Black Oak*. The sportsmen of New-Jersey were out in strong force, as well as a large delegation of New-Yorkers. The match was made play or pay, and a finer day or better track could not have been procured. The mare *Up-and-Up* was the favorite at the start at about 100 to 40. She lost the first heat, having made a bad break before reaching the first quarter-mile pole, and with difficulty was brought to a trotting gait again. Her admirers, however, stuck to her manfully, which showed their good judgment of horseflesh; for she went the second heat admirably, without making a skip or break. The odds were now $100 to $20 in her favor. She took the next two heats handsomely, thus winning the race with the greatest ease imaginable.

SUMMARY.

TROTTING.—Hoboken course, Saturday, Aug. 19.—Match for $1,000, mile heats, p. p., best 3 in 5, in harness.

D. Mace named ch. m. Up-and-Up.............2 1 1 1
J. Pauling named bl. g. Black Oak.............1 2 2 2
TIME.—2:41; 2:41¼; 2:36½; 2:41¼.

AQUATICS.

Race Between the Boats Atlanta and Columbia—The Atlanta the Victor.

Quite an exciting contest took place Saturday, in the bend of the North River near the Elysian Fields, between the crews of the six-oared outriggers *Atlanta* and *Columbia*, representing the Atlanta and Columbia boat clubs.

A large number of persons congregated in the Elysian Fields to witness the contest, and waited for many hours after the time the race, according to notice, ought to have taken place. About 5 P. M. the stake-boat was anchored off the club-house in the Elysian Fields, and soon afterwards the race boats appeared and took their stations. The course was from the stake-boat up the river and around a flag-boat anchored off Day's Point and back, the distance being three miles.

The *Atlanta's* crew wore white shirts and the *Columbia's* pink. The *Atlantas* got the inside track, and a start being effected, soon got ahead of their opponents. There was not much betting—glasses of lager being the principal wagers laid on the issue of the contest; but what betting there was was all in favor of the *Atlantas*, whose style of rowing was greatly superior to their opponents. Up to the flag-boat, however, and for two-thirds of the way home, it was anybody's race apparently, but then the *Atlantas* put on a "spurt" and came in the winners by ten or twelve lengths. The time was said to be 23½ minutes.

The License Bureau.

Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON, City Marshal, has furnished a statement of the number of licenses issued from the Mayor's office, with the amounts received therefor, from the 27th of April last to the 16th of August. By an ordinance of the Common Council the issue of licenses, which was formerly done partially by the Clerk of the Common Council and partly by the City Marshal, was transferred entirely to the Mayor's office in April last, and is now under the entire superintendence of Mr. HINCHMAN, Deputy Marshal, assisted by Messrs. HENRY VOLLERS and JOHN WATERS. The statement furnished is given below, from which it appears that the labors performed by the Bureau of Licenses are very considerable.

PAID INTO CITY TREASURY.

Licenses.	Number of Licenses.	Rates.	Amount.
Intelligence Office, new	10	$25 00	$250 00
Intelligence Office, renewal	21	12 50	262 50
Boarding-house	17	10 00	170 00
Gun powder, new	20	2 50	50 00
Gun powders, renewal	61	50	30 50
Venders, new	398	5 00	1,990 00
Venders, renewal	173	50	86 50
Public Carts, new	395	2 50	987 50
Cartmen, new	138	1 00	138 00
Express, new	141	5 00	705 00
Kindling Wood, new	65	2 50	162 50
Kindling Wood, renewal	24	50	12 00
Charcoal, new	20	2 50	50 00
Charcoal, renewal	1	50	50
Dirt Carts, new	173	1 00	173 00
Dirt Carts, renewal	100	25	25 00
Public Porters, new	33	1 00	33 00
Public Porters, renewal	42	25	10 50
Coach Drivers	843	1 00	843 00
Car Drivers	957	25	239 25
Stage Drivers	423	25	105 75
Chimney Sweep	1	3 00	3 00
Fines	222		406 00
Total	4,302		$6,749 50

PAID INTO SINKING FUND.

Junk shops, new	67	$25 00	$1,675 00
Junk shops, renewal	260	12 50	3,250 00
Coaches	1,110	5 00	5,550 00
Stage owners	133	20 00	2,660 00
Transfer coaches	9	1 00	9 00
Second-hand dealers	262	25 00	6,550 00
Pawnbrokers	69	50 00	3,450 00
Junk carts, new	86	10 00	860 00
Junk carts, renewal	359	5 00	1,795 00
Junk boats, new	18	10 00	180 00
Junk boats, renewal	57	5 00	285 00
	2,430		$26,264 00
Amount paid in city treasury not by law assigned to the sinking fund			6,343 50
Amount paid for fines			406 00
Since the above statement was made out, 111 stage owners' licenses were granted, amounting to			2,220 00
Total			$35,233 50

The whole number of licenses granted or renewed was 6,510.

There are over 6,600 public cartmen who will be required to renew their licenses before Oct. 31, at which date all now existing will expire. This work of renewal will commence about the 20th of September. City expressmen, of whom there are about 750, are under the same rule.

The dirt carts, about 1,300; public porters, 350; charcoal and kindling wood venders, 400; venders of fish, fruits, &c., 1,200, receive their licenses, to continue one year from date of issue. Their licenses are issued at any time during the year.

The Wallet-Droppers Resume Operations.

ARREST OF TWO OF THE GANG.

Mr. JAMES DAVIS, of Newburgh, a gentleman who clearly does not read the newspapers, appeared before Alderman JONES, M. C., acting magistrate at the Tombs, and preferred complaint against WILLIAM MOORE, otherwise "Woolly Moon," and THOMAS FINNEGAN, a First Warder, who is naturally nicknamed "Big Ox." It appears that early yesterday morning the two prisoners dropped a well-stuffed wallet at Mr. DAVIS' feet while he was walking in West-street, near Fulton, and that the unsuspecting Mr. DAVIS bit at the bait. Whereupon one of the fellows proposed that Mr. DAVIS should keep the wallet and loan him $10 to cover the expense of advertising, he volunteering to attend to that duty, as he was then on his way to the vicinity of the TIMES office, and could readily drop in an advertisement. Our unsophisticated friend—to whom the demoniac visages of the strangers ought to have been sufficient caution—drew his wallet to get the required $10, and no sooner had he done this than one of the thieves snatched it and fled round a corner. The accused were subsequently arrested by Officer BYRNES, of the Third Ward, and after examination at the Tombs, they were committed. MOON, who is a ruffian, has lost one eye, and the other was seriously injured in a fight, long ago, with a panel-thief. The police describe him as an old offender, known in the Rogues' Lexicon as a "heeler." Mr. DAVIS' wallet, which contained $179, has not been recovered.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CREAM OF THE POLICE COURTS.—At Essex Market, before Justice MANSFIELD, private JOHN COGSRIFF, of No. 143 Avenue A, late of Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry, appeared against WILLIAM FARRELL, of No. 242 East Fourteenth-street, and made oath that on Friday evening, while he was drinking in a porter-house he exhibited a wallet containing $175 and his discharge papers, and FARRELL, snatching his treasure, fled with it to the street. FARRELL, having been taken into custody by Sergeant PORTER, of the court, was committed for examination.

....Mrs. SUSAN BROWNLEE, of No. 4 Madison-street, entered complaint against GEO. BROWNLEE, seaman, of No. 4 Madison-street, alleging that on the 15th of October, 1849, she was united to him in marriage, at Belfast, Ireland, and that since then she had borne him three children; that in 1863 he abandoned her, and on the 8th of November, 1863, was married, by Rev. ALEXANDER MCGLASHEN, to Mrs. MARY BRADY, of this city. Under this affidavit Justice MANSFIELD uttered a warrant, and BROWNLEE, having been arrested by Officer ANDRE, was committed for examination....At Jefferson Market, Sergt. HUGHES, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, appeared with HUGH FERGUSON, one of the Sixteenth Ward gang, who is familiarly known as "Crutchy." The prisoner is one of the fellows that the police arrested on the morning of the murder of Policeman THOMAS WALKER, and is said to have served a term on Blackwell's Island. Sergt. HUGHES made a complaint that the prisoner had been guilty of disorderly conduct in JOHN KERNAN's porter-house, in Seventh-avenue, corner of Seventeenth-street, and upon this complaint Justice LEDWITH required the accused to find $1,000 bail. This returns him to Blackwell's Island, and shows that our magistrates intend to second the Metropolitan Police in scattering the banditti of the Sixteenth Ward......LAWRENCE RILEY, who is said to be another of this gang of outlaws, was committed for trial for burglariously entering Mr. PHILIP SMITH's plumbing establishment, at No. 109 Seventh-avenue, and stealing therefrom brass cocks and other materials. At the Tombs, CHARLES LEONARD, otherwise Charles Hawkins, a recent graduate of Sing Sing Prison, was committed for trial, without bail, for knocking down and robbing, in Park-street, at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, Private ROBERT THOMPSON, a veteran soldier who has been on duty at Fort Columbus. The complainants against LEONARD were the soldier and Policeman MCGUIRE, of the Sixth Ward, who witnessed the robbery and made the arrest.....Mr. JAMES G. STEVENS, of Fink's Hotel, accused EMMA O'BRIEN of stealing his wallet, containing $50, while the two were in a Division-street den on Saturday night. The accused, having been taken into custody by Policeman WOODWARD, of the Seventh Precinct, was committed by Justice MANSFIELD....Alderman JONES, sitting as magistrate at the Tombs, in the absence of Justices DOWLING and HOGAN, committed WM. SMITH, a boarder at the Hotel Jegel, at No. 47 Barclay-street, the prisoner having been arrested by Ward Officer TILLEY, of the Third Precinct, on a complaint accusing him of attempt to commit robbery, Dr. THURM, one of the boarders at the hotel, having found him concealed under his bed. Gold watches and other valuables have recently been mysteriously lost in this hotel, and the guests think that they have been stolen by SMITH....JOHN EGAN was apprehended yesterday by the Fourteenth Ward Police, for entering, through a rear door, Mr. PETER CAFFERATA's store, at No. 175 Grand-street, and attempting to steal a quantity of cigars. Mr. CAFFERATA found the accused concealed in his store, and detained him until the police arrived. In his possession were skeleton keys and other burglars' implements. Alderman JONES declined to accept bail for the prisoner, and committed him for trial.

RECOVERY BY THE DETECTIVE POLICE.—On Saturday afternoon Detective Officer DUSENBURY observed a noted thief in Canal-street, near West Broadway, engaging a cartman. Feeling quite sure that something was wrong, the detective watched the movements of the thief and cartman, and saw them take up a case of goods in West Broadway, near York-street, and remove the same to Elm-street, near Howard. Arrived there, the thief espied Detective MCDOUGAL, and dashed off up the street. He was pursued, but not captured. Returning to the cart, the detective found that the case of goods belonged to Messrs. BENTON & WILLIS, of No. 84 Leonard-street, and contained gentlemen's furnishing goods of the value of $833... FRANCIS HOEY, a shoplifter, having been caught in the act of stealing pistols in Messrs. FITCH, WALDO & BARRE's warehouse, at No. 15 Maiden-lane, was pursued and arrested by Detective Officers MCDOUGAL and GILMORE, and committed to the Tombs by Alderman NORTON, acting as magistrate.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on Saturday at the Seventeenth Ward Police Station, over the body of LOUIS GOOTMAN, a child of four years, whose death by being accidentally run over by a Second-avenue Railroad car was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The jury rendered a verdict as follows: "We find that deceased came to his death by injuries caused by accidentally falling under the wheels of car No. 11, Second-avenue Railroad, while running alongside said car; and we exonerate the driver and conductor from all blame in the matter."

LAW REPORTS.

Damage to Cargo—Interest—Stevedore Named by Charterer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT, NEW-YORK.

Fletcher Westray et al vs. The Ship Miletus, &c.

SHIPMAN, J.—This suit was instituted to recover damages for injuries to a cargo of teas shipped at Amoy, China, in September, 1861, on board the ship *Miletus*, and consigned to the libelants at the port of New-York. On arrival here, the packages were found to be in a damaged condition, some from sea-water, and others from defacement of the labels by cockroaches. On the original hearing before this court no claim was made by the libelants for any damage done by water. They did claim, however, to recover for the injury done by the defacement of the labels by the cockroaches, and also for damage done to the packages while they were being unladen, in consequence of their being cut open by the stevedores and others.

The claimants insisted that the ship was not liable for any damage resulting from either cause. The Court pronounced in favor of the libelants, holding that they were entitled to recover whatever damage had been done to the packages by cockroaches. No written opinion was filed, but the court held the case to be covered by the principle decided in the case of the bark *Fame*, determined in this court in December, 1861, and referred the counsel to the opinion in that case, and the authorities there cited.

But the Court reserved its decision on the question of damages resulting from cutting open the packages, until the return of the report of the referee, to whom the cause was referred, with direction to ascertain the damage done to the cargo by other causes than sea water, and to distinguish, in the report, the damage done by the stevedores cutting open the packages during the unlading of the ship, from that done by vermin.

The commissioner's report is now before the court, in which he finds damages done to the cargo (other than by sea-water and the stevedores) amounting to seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars sixty-three cents, to which he has added interest one thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and twenty-two cents, making a total of this item of eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars eighty-five cents.

The report set forth the damage done by the stevedores in cutting open the packages, at one thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and thirteen cents, to which he has added two hundred and twenty-five dollars and twenty-two cents interest, making one thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and thirty-five cents, as the amount of this item.

To this report the claimants have filed exceptions objecting to the assessment of damages made by the commissioner. The exceptions go both to principal and interest of both items of damage—that resulting from the alleged injury by the vermin, and that from cutting the packages.

After an examination of the proofs, I have concluded not to disturb the report so far as the first item is concerned. I think the evidence, on the whole, sustains the amount found in the report.

So far as the question of interest is concerned, I understand the rule heretofore adopted by this court is to sustain the allowance. The suggestion made, that the interlocutory decree does not call for an allowance of interest, is not very material. The interest would be added, by direction of the court, on the coming in of the report, if the commissioner had omitted to compute it. *The Joshua Barker*, 1 Abb. Ad. R., 215. *The Gold Hunter*, 1 Bla. & How. R., 300.

The remaining question is, whether the ship is liable for the damage done by the stevedores in cutting open the packages, during the unlading of the teas. This depends upon the fact whether or not the stevedores were the agents of the ship or master. Ordinarily the master employs the stevedores, and of course selects them. In that case the well-settled law of agency regards them as his agents, as well as the agents of the ship, in performing that particular service, and holds that he impliedly warrants their fidelity and competency. But here the stevedores were, in pursuance of an express provision of the charter party, selected by the consignees and libelants. The law will not imply that one, who has no choice in the selection of an agent, warrants his competency and fidelity to the party who does select him. Here the master had no voice in the selection of the stevedores. They were named exclusively by the libelants, and that nomination was never withdrawn or revoked. The law therefore raises no implication of a warranty of their fidelity to their libelants by the master, and consequently neither he nor the ship can be held liable for their failure to perform in a faithful and careful manner the service for which the libelants selected them.

For these reasons the report of the commissioner is affirmed so far as the first item is concerned only. Let a decree be entered for the libelants for that amount.

No costs are allowed on the exceptions to either party, as the report could not, according to the terms of the interlocutory decree, settle the whole question of damages without a further hearing before the court.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

STRUCK BECAUSE SHE WAS COLORED.

Charles Thrall, apparently a mechanic, aged 26, assaulted Julia Burke, a colored woman. Witness said: Last Tuesday, going to No. 18 Greene-street, to see my sister, about 9 o'clock in the evening, I met this young man and he pushed me over on the street. I asked him what he did that for and he said, "why dare you talk to a white man." He then struck me on the face and kicked me on the side.

Judge Kelly—Where do you belong young man?

Prisoner—Hartford, Connecticut.

Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

AN OLD SHOP-LIFTER.

Margaret Burns, a regular revolver, one who is no sooner out of prison than she finds her way back again, was charged with stealing a pair of pantaloons worth $8, the property of Abraham Cain, of No. 90 Catharine-street. The prisoner, when she entered the store on Wednesday last, asked to be shown some carpet-bags. None were big enough, and witness went up the store to get a larger bag, leaving the prisoner standing by ten pairs of pantaloons. When he came back the woman and one pair of pantaloons were gone. An officer brought the woman back to the store and he identified his pantaloons. Officer Haubelt said he saw this woman go into several stores; the last was the complainant's. When she came out she had something under her cloak. He followed her half a block when he arrested her, took her back to the store, found the pants under her cloak, and Mr. Cain identified them.

Court—What have you got to say Catharine?

Catharine—Your worship, I bought them. [Laughter.]

Guilty—Penitentiary three months.

AWFUL ASSAULT.

Robert Quinn, a very respectable looking young man, was charged with assaulting Paul Rieff. Mr. Rieff said: That man came in mine place and ask three lager drinks with two men, and after he drinks he strikes me here and here, and I lost two quarts of blood. He first drinks the lager and then he throws the glass at me. He called me a Dutch son of, &c., and I said, mine friend, don't talk that way, and then he threw the glasses. Jacob Roehle said the prisoner and two others came in the saloon and talked kind of rough, when complainant said he did not like that. He wanted them to behave themselves like gentlemen or Yankees, or leave. With that they threw the tumblers. He could not say the prisoner's shots took effect on complainant.

Guilty—fined $20.

A PLAUSIBLE DEFENCE.

Daniel Foley, a soldier, aged about 20, was charged with stealing a coat and vest, worth $20, the property of Isaac Jacobs. Sophia Jacobs said the prisoner came into the store and priced a coat, and as soon as he had put it on he rushed out of the store, she after him, screaming. Officer Hays said the prisoner was about three doors away, running, when he was caught. Prisoner had not a cent of money, and was pretty drunk. In explanation the prisoner said that, passing Jacobs's door, a person took hold of his arm and asked him to buy a coat. He had $22 in his pocket, and he gave $19 for it. They then wanted him to buy a vest for $3. He wanted some spending money, and, throwing down $1, he picked up the vest and ran out with it, thinking he had paid enough for it. The cry of "thief" was then raised, and he was arrested. Jacobs denied receiving a cent from the soldier. Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

A YOUNG SNEAK-THIEF.

Mary Ann Caffray, aged 11, was charged with stealing a coat, the property of Samuel Scholtick. The adroit manner in which the coat was taken and disposed of, shows a wonderful precocity for her years, or else she has had regular tutors in crime. The complainant is a dealer in clothes, and the property in question was taken from the outside of the shop, hanging at the door. David Turley, clerk in a pawn-shop, said the prisoner came into his office with a coat and got a loan of $3 on it; a day or two after she came with a pair of pants, apparently new. Before this, complainant had been to the pawn-shop and seen his coat and identified it. As soon as she offered to pledge the pants, Turley detained her and had her arrested. Young as she was she had a defence, and who knows but it was true? A woman gave her both the coat and pants to pledge for her. She was found guilty and was remanded to inquire into her character.

HOW TO SERVE A THIEF.

John Bryan, a rough-looking laboring man, stole a pair of boots worth $6, from the store of James Clark, in Catharine-street. Patrick Clark, the brother, saw him commit the theft. He said: I saw him put them under his coat and go off with them; he took them from the outside of the store; I immediately ran after and knocked him down and the boots fell too.

Court—What did he say?

Witness—Oh!

Court—That was all?

Prisoner—I have been ten years in the city and I never put foot in a court in my life.

Guilty—Penitentiary three months.

HO! FOR THE FISHING BANKS.

There are two rival boats, the *New Haven* and the *Massasoit* that start from the same pier and at the same hour for the Fishing Banks. The steamboat that reaches the dock first has the inside berth. The steamboat coming next lays outside. On this occasion, a sloop lay next the dock, the *New-Haven* lay next and outside lay the *Massasoit*. On the day in question George R. Hoffmire, son of the master of the *Massasoit* was accompanying a party of ladies across the *New-Haven* to his father's boat, when he received a crack on the back of his head that sent his hat rolling in the water. Turing round to see who had done it, he received another blow on the mouth from the defendant, Benedict J. Fisher, pilot of the *New-Haven*, and was told to get off the boat. He had the right to go to the boat that way, when the *Massasoit* could not be reached in any other manner. For the defence Edwin J. Post, Captain of the *New-Haven* was sworn. His testimony shows what a bitter feud exists between these rivals. He said:

I have often seen young Hoffmire and his sisters on the boat; he keeps his sisters on the dock for a "stall," and I altered my hour to go before them; I was on the dock at the time, and when I saw the rush I went on the boat, and Mr. Hoffmire said, you put my son off the gang-plank; I said it was lucky for him I was not there, or I would have shoved him overboard; he stands with these ladies on the dock, as I said, for a "stall," and when they see ladies going to the Fishing Banks they say: "We are going to the Fishing Banks, won't you go with us;" Hoffmire said he would carry the matter through if it cost him a thousand dollars.

It is proper to say that Mr. Hoffmire denied the insinuations of Capt. Post.

Guilty—fined $25.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 19, 1865.

$9,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s..R.	104¼	200	Erie Railway......	82¼
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.C.	106¼	200	do.........s30	82
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		100	do.........b30	82¼
	New Issue	104⅛	200	do.........s10	82⅜
35,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	97	700	do.........	82⅜
150,000	Tr.Notes,73-10s.		1400	do.........b30	83
	Second Series..	99¼	400	do.........	82⅞
20,000	do........	99⅛	100	Reading R........	102⅜
75,000	do.Third Ser.	99⅜	500	do..........	102⅜
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M...	90	500	do......2d call	102⅞
2,000	Mich. C. 8s, New		15	Sixth-av. R.......	125
	Loan............	112	100	Mich. Cen. R......	106
2,000	Chic. & A. 1st M.	95¼	50	Mich. S.&N.I.R.....	62⅜
2,500	P.,Ft.W.&C.2d..	95¼	200	do	62⅜
45	Am. Exchange Bk.	114	100	do.....	62⅜
25	P., Ft. W. & C....	95	100	do.....	62⅜
100	do.......s10	94⅛	200	do......2d call	62⅜
50	do........	94⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts...s10	66⅜
500	do.........	94⅛	1400	do.........	67
200	Canton Co........	38	1500	do.........s30	66⅜
300	American Coal....	65	200	Chic. & N. W......	27⅝
25	West. U. Teleg'h...	73	300	Chic. & N.W.Pr....	60⅜
30	Quick. Min. Co....	52	200	Chic. & R. I. R.....	106
50	At. Mail S. Co.....	135	50	Chic. & Alt. Pr....	99
200	Cum. Coal Pr......	40	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr...	39
100	N. Y. Cen. R......	91	100	Joliet & Chi. R....	90

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	Erie Rail..x-d...s5	82¾	300	Ill. Cen. R..........	123
400	do.......b3	83	100	do..........	123¼
200	do.......s3	82¾	100	Cleve. & Pitts........	66⅞
1300	do.........	83	400	do..........	67
100	do.........c	83	100	Chic. & R. I.......b3	105⅞
200	do.........c	82⅞	100	Chic. & N.W.Pr.b10	60⅞
200	Reading R.......b3	103⅜	100	do.........b5	60⅞
600	do.........	103⅛	100	do.........s3	60⅞
700	do.........	103	200	do.........b3	61
100	Mich. Cen. R.......	106	200	do.........	61
600	Mich. S. & N. I.....	62¼	200	do.........s3	61
200	do.........	62⅛	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.s3	94¼
200	do.......b3	62⅛	100	do.........	90⅞
400	do.......b3	62⅛	100	At. Mail St. Co....	136
200	do.......s3	62⅛			

MONDAY, Aug. 21—A. M.

Notwithstanding the startling financial explosions of last week, which will probably devolve an ultimate loss on the Stock and Gold Brokers of $100,000 by the Mumford fraud, $150,000 on the Stock Brokers by the failure of Mr. GRAHAM, the Broker of KETCHUM, $500,000 on two of the Banks and one or more of the Banking-houses, by the same failure, from the forged Gold Checks, which KETCHUM hypothecated in GRAHAM's name, and finally on the New-England and some of the Western Banks, the large deficiency—the probable sum not yet arrived at—in the assets of KETCHUM, SON & CO., owing to the abstraction and diversion of their means to Stock and Gold operations by young KETCHUM, the regular trade of the week was active and remunerative. The Import entries continue on a liberal but not excessive scale for the season of the year, and the demands of the market which is found to be very active, as well in Domestic as in Foreign Dry Goods and in General Merchandise. The Gold Customs in July and August are unusually liberal, and they come the more acceptable to the Treasury, because like the working of the old *ad valorem* Tariff of 1846, ten millions a month at New-York do not imply thirty-five or forty millions of Foreign Goods marketed for each month. The amount marketed in July was something less than twenty millions, while in August the sum may reach $22,000,000, in which case the Customs will closely approach $11,000,000. To the present date the latter amount to $7,454,659, with ten business days to be added—six this week and four next week—to the close of the month. The Exports of Domestic Produce are on the increase, and the accumulating stock of Cotton, both here and at New-Orleans, encourage the belief that this movement will not soon fall off. The rates of Exchange on London are now so close to the point at which Gold can be exported to a small profit by the Bankers, in the absence of a sufficient supply of Merchant bills drawn against Produce and other bills made against United States Stocks, that we regard an early resumption of Specie shipments as probable, though not on a scale inconsistent with the present large stock of Gold in the Banks and Treasury Office, and the semi-monthly receipts from California.

The market for Money, after the Wall-street events referred to above had severely borne for a day or two on the confidence of lenders, has resumed a steadier tone at 7 ℔ cent. The Government Stocks are conspicuously firm as having withstood this great shock, and are likely to be the gainers by it, since the inclination of the public is to convert a portion of their idle balances in Bank, and their balances with private Bankers at an interest of 4 or 5 ℔ cent., into 7-30 ℔ cent. Treasury Bonds, or into 5 or 6 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States.

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,076,580, as against the total entries of $2,842,641, same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,303,616, against $6,808,167 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $245,365, against $44,280, same week last year. The Customs for the week are $2,072,489. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 19,404 bales. The number of Emigrant passengers arrived during the week is 5,936.

The Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of January are officially (to 1st August) and semi-officially (since) reported, as follows—the small entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$10,557,849	June	$16,619,289
February	11,366,964	July	18,908,198
March	15,769,131	Aug. 5	5,484,358
April	13,937,972	Aug. 12	5,017,443
May	12,699,024	Aug. 19	5,076,580
Total			$115,446,808
As against same time 1864			170,724,248
Decrease since Jan. 1			$55,277,440

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported since Jan. 1, are:

January	$16,561,598	June	$8,246,644
February	15,750,862	July	12,812,075
March	14,397,718	Aug. 2	1,781,971
April	7,711,648	Aug. 9	3,894,479
May	8,258,275	Aug. 16	3,303,616
Total			$92,718,826
Against same time 1864			141,023,004
Decrease to date			$48,304,178

The Exports of Specie from New-York since Jan. 1 are:

January	$3,184,853	June	$5,199,472
February	1,023,201	July	723,986
March	381,913	Aug. 5	21,108
April	961,026	Aug. 12	324,018
May	7,255,071	Aug. 19	245,365
Total			$19,320,013
Against same date 1864			31,573,724
Decreased Specie Export since Jan 1			$12,253,711

The deliveries of Gold from California at New-York, since Jan. 1, are:

January	$2,042,347	May	$1,257,651
February	896,082	June	750,465
March	1,673,444	July	1,092,804
April	2,307,024	Aug. 9	721,034
Total to date			$10,740,851
Against deliveries to date, 1864			6,785,393
Increase since Jan 1			$3,955,458

The following are the Customs received in Gold, and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$4,276,399	January	$2,449,290
February	4,823,214	February	918,429
March	5,471,026	March	2,009,685
April	6,389,560	April	183,187
May	8,230,195	May	10,292,800
June	7,887,554	June	1,066,274
July	9,908,190	July	5,714,367
Aug. 5	2,591,648	Aug. 5	228,300
Aug. 12	2,790,522	Aug. 12	94,271
Aug. 19	2,072,489	Aug. 19	45,709
Total	$54,440,797	Total	$22,883,292

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

American Gold Coin	141⅞@140¾@143½
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, 5-20 years	106@106¼
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	97½@97
New-York Central	92⅝@88½@90¾
New-York and Erie	86⅛@76¼@83¾
Rock Island	108½@102½@105⅞
Michigan Southern	65¾@60¼@62¾
Michigan Central	108½@106
Illinois Central	124@119@123
Hudson River	112@104@108¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	70⅜@64@67⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	97¼@93@94¾
Chicago and Northwestern	28¼@26@27⅛
Almaden Quicksilver	55¾@51@53
Mariposa Gold	12@11¾
Cumberland	42½@39@40
Reading	106¼@98¾@103⅛
Northwestern Preferred	62½@58¼@60⅞
Brunswick Land Co	11¾@10⅛
Canton Land Co	39@37@38

Quiet is completely restored to the Stock Exchange and to the Money circles of Wall-street, after the tremendous excitement in the early days of the week, growing out of the Ketchum explosion. It is found that the Stock Exchange Brokers will lose less than $150,000 altogether, and the Banks holding the forged Gold Checks only about $500,000, owing to the liberal cash dividend which the estate of Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM is expected to yield at an early day. It was fortunate for the Importers' and Fourth National Banks, and the banking firm in Exchange-place, that the loans on the forged Gold Checks, which they hold to the aggregate of $795,000 altogether, were made in the name of Mr. GRAHAM. He held a large amount of KETCHUM's money in pledge with the Trust Companies by way of deposit on his Stock contracts, in some instances 20 ℔ cent. on the par value, and in all others at least 10 ℔ cent. A portion of this Money now comes into the hands of Mr. G.'s assignees, and with his private estate, will make up a dividend of not less than 35 or 40 ℔ cent., and in certain probable contingencies nearly or quite 50 ℔ cent.; to be divided on his Stock differences about $225,000, and on loans made in his name by young KETCHUM to the amount of about a million of dollars.

The Stock Market continued to improve Saturday, and money was free of access to the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent. Erie shares lead the market for the railways, and sold one time as high as 84 per cent. The Government Stocks are firm,—a large business doing in 7-30 ℔ cent. at the counters of the Wall-street Money Brokers.

At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Friday Afternoon. Gold firm, 143½ ℔ cent.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97	97	N. West Pref.	60½	60⅞
U. S. 5-20s	106¼	106¼	Rock Island	105½	105⅞
N. Y. Central	90⅝	90⅝	Fort Wayne	94¼	94¾
Erie	82½	83¾	Cumb'land Coal	39¼	40
Hudson	108½	108¾	Quicksilver	53	53
Reading	102⅝	103⅛	Mariposa	11¾	11½
Mich. Southern	62¼	62¾	Canton	38	38
Illinois Central	122¼	123	Atlantic Mail	135	135
Mich Central	106	106	Brunswick	10½	10⅛
Pittsburgh	66⅛	67¼	Ohio Certificates	23¾	23¾
Northwest	27	27⅛	American Gold	143½	143½

The following bids were made Saturday for the City Bank shares:

Union	118	Bank of N. America	107
Phenix	90	Irving	106
Tradesmen's	125	Metropolitan	114
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Market	106
National	113	Nassau	108
Commerce	103½	Corn Exchange	106
Mechanics' B'k Ass.	98	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
American Exchange	114	Central National	104
Pacific	155	First National	205
Chatham	125	Fourth National	95
Bank of the Republic	90	Ninth National	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	70
Erie 1sts, ex d., '68	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	96
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	103	Galena & Chi. ex	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	100½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st, M '77	93½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	91
Hud. R. 7s, 1sts, '69	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds, S. F., '85	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	95½
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	86
Mich. C. new, 1sts, 8's. '82	111	Cleve. & P. 2d mort.	85
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2ds	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	32
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	96	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	95½
Alt. and T. H. 1sts m.	83	Chi. & Alton Income	88
Alton & T. H. 2ds Pref.	75	Atl. & Gt. West. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	94	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	74
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	86	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	86
Del. L. & W. 2d mort.	102		

The exports of American Gold for the week were $153,745, and of Spanish Gold and Silver $91,620, making for the whole week $245,365. The Gold Customs of the week $2,072,489.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $3,710,750 14; including for Customs, $332,000; on account of Loan, $928,000; payments, $2,576,916 26; balance, $53,396,378 06.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 19, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last: 12 bbls. Ashes, 5,392 bbls. Flour, 677 bbls. and 80 bags Corn Meal, 54,990 bushels Wheat, 50,942 bushels Corn, 1,250 bushels Rye, 14,105 bushels Oats, 2,611 pkgs. Provisions, and 124 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been inactive at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 1,316 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet, but steady, including Java at 25c.@26c.; Rio at 17c.@21c.; Maracaibo at 19c. @22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c. @17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 22½c.@23c. ℔ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand and buoyant. Middlings, 44c.45c. ℔ lb.; sale and resales, 1,850 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less demand at a further advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl., the market closing less buoyantly. Sales since our last amount to 15,000 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $6 20@$6 80; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 10@$7 60, chiefly at $7 10@$7 25; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 65@$8 85 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 20	@$6 80
Extra State	7 10	@ 7 60
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15	@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 65	@ 8 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 90	@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 65	@10 75
Poor to choice extra Missouri	8 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is again dearer. Sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $8 75@$9 75 for poor to good, and $9 80@$13 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is advancing. Sales 400 bbls. Extra at $7 10@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull, including Superfine at $5 50@$6 10 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at $4 75 for Western, $5 for Jersey, and $5 50, for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less plenty, and has advanced 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales, 75,000 bushels, including Red Western (Winter) at $2 08; Amber Wisconsin at $1 50@$1 52; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $1 44@$1 50; Amber State, new, at $2 14 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in more demand at less buoyant prices. Sales, 90,000 bushels, at 90c. for unsound, and 90½c.@91c. for sound mixed Western ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley have been dull and nominal. Western Oats have been in less request at 63c.@64c., closing heavily.

HAY—Continues in fair request at 85c.@$1 for old, and 60c.@85c. for new, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good request and buoyant, at from 12½c.@50c. for very inferior to fancy, ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 50,270 hides; sales, 28,700 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER: 14,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 18½c.@19½c., gold, usual selection; 4,000 Rio Grande, 19 lbs., private terms; 2,500 Orinoco, 22 lbs., 16¾c., gold, private terms; 2,000 Maranham Dry Salted, 28 lbs., 16c., currency, usual selection; 800 Aspinwall, 17 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Slaughter Cow, 50 lbs., 8c., currency, rejecting bad hides; 4,000 Slaughter Ox, 70 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, rejecting bad hides. Stocks in importers' and speculators' hands: 324,300 Dry Hides; 2,500 Wet Salted Hides, and 700 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 133,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 37,000 Rio Grande; 22,000 California; 56,000 Orinoco; 3,500 Porto Cabello; 1,000 Maracaibo; 7,500 Aspinwall and San Juan; 2,500 Honduras, &c.; 3,500 Tampico and Matamoras; 5,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 2,800 Pernambuco; 6,000 Savanilla, &c.; 1,500 West Indies; 8,000 New-Orleans; 35,000 African Kips; 700 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 2,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres.

LEATHER—The movement in this line, during the past week, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "For Hemlock Sole there continues a great general demand from most sections, and the aggregate of business done is fair. Prices are firm, with a strong upward tendency, and on prime descriptions, which are very scarce, an advance of ½c. has been obtained. The more common grades are in fair supply only, and are taken with more avidity than when the general assortment was better. From the tanneries the receipts continue very light for the season, being barely 28,500 sides for the week, and the aggregate of stock in the Swamp is small and poorly assorted. Oak Tanned remains in active request at firm rates. The supply of all kinds is small—prime stock being especially scarce. Upper in the rough is in good inquiry, and prices are improving." We quote, Sole—Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, Cropped, Good, 42c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, Cropped, Good, 49c.@53c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, Good, 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good, Light, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 35c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 34½c.@36c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Buenos Ayres, &c., Damaged, all weights, 27c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Poor, all weights, 20@23c., Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@27c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@35c., cash, ℔ lb.

METALS—Have been in fair demand and held more firmly, including refined Ingot Copper, 30c.@31c. ℔ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron, $44@$47; No. 1 American do., $40@$42, ℔ ton; Pig Lead, 9½c.@9¾c.; Spelter, 9¾c.@10½c.; Banca Tin, 28½c.@28½c. (in gold); Straits do., 26½c.@27c. (in gold), ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been rather more sought after, and steady in price.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in demand at former prices, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 25@$1 30 ℔ gallon, and Resin at $6 25@$17 50 ℔ 200 lbs.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at buoyant rates, including Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; bleached do. at $1 60@$1 65; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35; unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at $2@$2 10; Linseed at $1 24@$1 26; Red Oil at $1@$1 10 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is inactive at 32c.@32½c. for Crude; 51½c.@52½c. for Refined, in bond; 69c.@71½c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet and much depressed. Sales have been reported since our last of 3,500 bbls., in lots, at $31 50@$31 87½, closing at $31 75, cash, for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for 1863–4 Mess; $26 75@$27 for Prime Mess; $24 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams. Sales equal to 400 pkgs. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is unaltered. Sales 1,500 tierces and bbls. at 19½c.@24¾c., the latter rate for very choice kettle-rendered, ℔ lb. Beef is quiet at $10@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8 50@$12 50 for Plain Mess. Sales, 275 bbls. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy. Butter continues in good demand at 32c.@38c. for poor to good, and 39c.@45c. for fancy State, and 21c.@29c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in fair request at 10c.@16c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb. We quote:

New Crop Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ℔ lb	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	34	@36
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	32	@34
Welch tubs—first quality	33	@35
Welch tubs—second quality	31	@32
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	32	@33
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	27	@29
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	25	@26
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	24	@25
Western—common	22	@23

New Crop Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	15½	@16
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	14½	@15¼
Farm Dairies—first quality	14¾	@15
Farm Dairies—second quality	13	@14
Farm Dairies—common	11	@12
Orange County—flat skimmed	10	@12

SKINS—Goat are in good request for manufacturers' use, but sales are restricted by the scarcity of prime stock. 120 bales Tampico, to arrive, sold at 50c. gold, and 30 bales Cape of Good Hope on private terms. The prospective receipts are light from all sections, and advanced prices are offered for parcels in second hands. 8,500 lbs. Porto Cabello Deer sold at 63c. cash, and 3,500 lbs. Angostura on private terms. There continues a fair demand from manufacturers at firm prices. The stock is very light, and for the most part held above the views of buyers.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 21½c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in fair demand at rising prices, more firmness. Sales, since our last, 1,450 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 14½c.@15½c., and 320 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@15½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand at 14½c.@19½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, since our last, 195,000 lbs., at 11½c.@13c½. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $2 19@$2 20 ℔ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been quite moderate through the past week, in view of the auction sales. Holders, especially of domestic, have been more eager to sell, and the tendency of prices has been slightly downward. Included, the week's sales have been 325,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 60c.@77½c.; 38,000 domestic pulled at 60c.@67½c.; 60,000 lbs. California, part at 34c.@42½c.; and 1,180 bales foreign, part Mestiza, at 35c.@36c., and Cape at 37c.@43c. ℔ lb. In Boston, according to the *Commercial Bulletin*, the week's sales add up about 900,000 lbs., all told, including 70,000 lbs. tub washed domestic fleece, at 70c. @75c.; 50,000 lbs. Merino pulled, 66c.; 180,000 lbs. heavy and medium fleece at 65½c.@73c.; 115,000 lbs. fine at 73c.@75c.; 50,000 lbs common at 65c.; 25,000 No. 1 pulled, at 61c.; and some smaller lots ranging from 42c.@70c. Receipts since Jan. 1, equal 103,853 bales. Receipts for the week, 8,465 bales.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive to-day, with 466 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken, by steamer, 500 bales Cotton, at ½d. ℔ lb. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 780 tons, from New-Orleans to Havre, Cotton, at 1¼c., or if to Liverpool, ⅞c.; a British brig, 159 tons, to Bristol, Petroleum, 4s. 9d.; a brig, from Philadelphia to Antwerp, 1,800 Petroleum, 8s. 9d.; a Bremen ship, 1,341 tons, to Genoa, 1,250 hhds. Tobacco, 40s.; an Italian brig, 268 tons, to Gibraltar and Malta, £520; a bark, 455 tons, from Mobile to New-York, Cotton, 1½c.; a schooner, 115 tons, to Pensacola, $1 ℔ bbl., and back from Cedar Keys, Cedar, 18c. ℔ foot; one to St. Mark's, $800, and back, Cotton, 1¾c.; one from Philadelphia to Saco, Coal, $3 30; three, hence to Boston, Corn, 5c.; one to Camden, 5½c.; two to Portland, 5c.; one from Amboy to Bangor, Coal, $2; five from Elizabethport to Boston, $1 85@$2; one from Elizabethport to East Cambridge, $2 05; a British bark to Hamburg, 3,000 Petroleum; a British brig, 215 tons, to Turks Island and back; a British schooner, 231 tons, to Swan Island and back, and a schooner, 299 tons, to Key West and Tortugas, on private terms.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.

OPENING OF NEW FALL GOODS IN POPLIN, CREPE, EUGENIE AND EPINGLINES.

These goods were bought in Paris, being ready manufactured, and will be sold much below the price of the regular orders given which will come later in the season.

Ladies will find it to their advantage to purchase from these first received goods, as they will know the quality of goods manufactured for the Paris markets.

500 pieces double width Poplin at 75c., worth $1 25.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, SHAWLS, &c.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION,
GREAT BARGAINS.
Also, many new DESIRABLE MOURNING MATERIALS, received per late steamers.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT GREAT BARGAINS,
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.
NEW DELAINES, VERY CHOICE STYLE. At 31½c. per yard.
FINE ALPACAS, NEW COLORS, at 50c. per yard.
TARTAN-PLAID POPLINS, VERY CHOICE, At 50c. per yard.
PLAIN FRENCH POPLINS, at 60c., 65c. and 75c.
FRENCH MERINOES, at 75c. to $1.
LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOES, In all the new colorings, at $1, $1 10, $1 25 to $1 50.
NEW EMPRESS CLOTH, at 80c. to $1 25.
NEW SILKS, in all the FASHIONABLE COLORS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

AUCTION ALPACAS!!

GOOD BLACK ALPACAS	40 cents.
FINE BLACK ALPACAS	44 cents.
FINER BLACK ALPACAS	50 cents.
MUCH FINER BLACK ALPACAS	62½ cents.
VERY FINE BLACK ALPACAS	75 cents.
FINEST QUALITY FROM 87½c. TO $1 25.	

The above line of Alpacas comprise the best bargains offered to the public since the commencement of the late war.

ALSO,
A LARGE LINE OF COLORED ALPACAS.
GOOD ALPACAS, ALL COLORS 37½c.
FINE QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 50c.
FINER QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 56c.
MUCH FINER, ALL COLORS, 62½c.
FINEST QUALITY, ALL COLORS, 75c.

This line of colored alpacas has been bought during the past week at prices greatly below the former rates. For instance, the 56c. grade is as fine as the quality generally sold for 75c. The other grades are equally cheap.

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE CASH PRICES, AND MUST BE SOLD STRICTLY FOR CASH.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce.

DAMAGED GOODS.
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, QUILTS, TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE DAMASKS, TOWEL CRASHES, FRENCH MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALPACAS, POPLINS.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; does French fluting, box plaiting, all kinds of fine washing; thoroughly understands her business; the best of city reference given. Can be seen at No. 20 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, INdustrious girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a capable and economical servant and an excellent washer and ironer; best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; city or country.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTABILIty, a situation as housekeeper; unexceptional reference required and given. Address EMMA GRAY Hempstead, Long Island.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL WHO LIVED in a gentleman's family, in Ireland, a situation as general servant, or as chambermaid and nurse; will wait on a lady and child; wages, $7. Call at 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Address A. B., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a young married woman, in a private family. Call for two days at No. 143 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron. Good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 113½ 7th-av.

A YOUNG LADY, WELL QUALIFIED for the position, desires to find a home in some family where she can make herself generally useful, either as housekeeper, or governess. References given. Address Miss MARY E. SACKETT, Canandaigua, N. Y.

EUROPE.—A LADY DESIRES TO RECOMmend her nurse to a family going to Europe; she is accustomed to travel, never sea-sick, an excellent nurse, and in every way desirable to a family about to travel. Call on or address NURSE, No. 55 Catherine-st., New-York.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man, without family, as practical gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, the raising of all kinds of vegetables and stock; is a first-rate hand with horses, and a good steady driver; can take charge of any gentleman's place; the woman is a first-rate hand over milk and butter, and is an excellent laundress; the best of reference. Address N. B., Box No. 215 *Times* Office, for three days. A lodge wanted.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE ENGlishman, a situation as coachman and gardener; is willing to make himself useful about the place; has good reference; no objection to the country. Call at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITuation, by a Scotchman, married, without incumbrance; has good recommendations; lived with some of the best families in the city. Call at private stable, No. 39 East 18th-st., near Broadway, for D. T.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience; is willing to be useful and obliging; first-class city references given. Address C. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN not long in the country, as coachman; will make himself useful; good references given. Apply to R. Cambell, No. 50 4th-av., for EDWARD MANDVERELL.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as coachman and gardener; understands his business; country preferred; good reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman, as coachman, gardener, or to take charge of a place; the best of reference given and required. Call or address W. FORESTVILLE, No. 92 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman as coachman and gardener; understands his business well, and has the best of reference. Call at No. 233 Av. A, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, VERY well acquainted with all branches of a rectifying distillery, a situation in said line of business. Address C. P., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in a real estate office. Address, for three days, W. C. P., Station C, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

HANDS WANTED—TO MAKE FINE COATS, pants, vests and overcoats; experienced workmen, well recommended, can have steady work and good prices.
CARTER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 340 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF 16 OR 17 (American) to learn the banking business; highest references required as to integrity; must be well educated, write a good hand, and be quick at figures; salary small at first. Address Box No. 823 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY WISHING A PLEASANT home near this city, and able and willing to superintend the household arrangements of a small family in compensation for her board, may find such by addressing H., Box No. 384 Post-office, New-York. References required.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS, WITH good recommendations, wanted at the Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses.

RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN wanted by JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, IN A family boarding-school for young ladies. Address Box No. 110, Plainfield, New-Jersey.

WANTED—A GARDENER; ONE WHO PERfectly understands his business. Call at No. 124 Bleecker-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—A CONFIDENTIAL BOOK-KEEPER. Address A, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AGENT, WITH HORSE AND wagon, for every county in New-Jersey, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented; one can be sold in every family. Parties meaning business would do well to call at Room No. 5, No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—PANTOMIME ON HORSEBACK.

WALLACK'S—BORN TO GOOD-LUCK—A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The several executive committees of the different political parties in Colorado, in compliance with the request of a large portion of the people, some weeks ago issued a call for a Territorial Convention, to consider the propriety of forming a State Government and applying for admission into the Union at the earliest possible moment, submitting said constitution to the people, and providing for an election under it. The call provided for an election of precinct delegates on the 27th July, who, on the 29th, should appoint, for each county, delegates to meet at Denver, Aug. 8, for the purposes set forth. The Denver *News*, of that date, said: "Judging from the tone of the press, there seems to have been quite a revolution in public sentiment since the Coloradans voted on the question, and we conclude that Colorado will pass out from her wardship within a year. We since learn that the convention has voted in favor of the formation of a State Government,

Down in the lower part of Maryland, the other day, a political meeting was held, at which a dozen candidates for sheriff were put forward. One was distinguished especially for his loyalty. A speech was being made in his behalf by somebody, and an old negro had the good sense to applaud. Thereupon, about half a score of white men, most of them overseers on plantations, pitched into the negro, knocked him down, pounded him savagely, got a rope around his neck and began to hang him; but somebody interceded, and the old man was permitted to live. We are assured that similar outrages are common in that part of the State, and that the government is devoting special attention to the matter, with a view to ther suppression.

Gov. CURTIN has caused to be printed a list of Pennsylvania soldiers, prisoners of war, who died in the terrible pen at Andersonville, Ga., from Feb. 26, 1864, to March 24, 1865. It was prepared from the record of the prison by CHARLES LONG, Hospital Steward, One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, and is believed to be accurate. It gives the name of each unfortunate, with his rank, company, regiment, disease, date of death and number of grave. The whole number of names is 1,718, and it is not unlikely that many others were buried of whom no record was taken.

LE GRAND BYINGTON, and other leading Democrats of Iowa, have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Iowa City, on the 17th prox., on which they invite the coöperation of those in favor of "the revival of the Democratic party as it was before the late abolition war, and opposed to the usurpations and judicial decrees of the Federal Executive, and in favor of preserving the reserved rights of the sovereign States, and confining the Federal power to the express grants of the constitution."

The Sandusky *Register* says that COWELL, found guilty of the murder of the absconding banker, TREADWELL, was executed at Napoleon on Friday last. He was attended in his last moments by Rev. Mr. CARROLL, of the Catholic Church, Defiance. While on the scaffold he confessed that he was the murderer of TREADWELL, and that his punishment was just.

A young man named VOORHIS, a lawyer, at Monroe, Mich., who was a favorite in the town, attempted to commit suicide by poison last Tuesday, to escape a charge of forgery that was about to be brought against him. He was found in almost a dying condition, but medical aid relieved him, and he was lodged in jail. He has a wife and child at Pontiac, of that State.

Crime still rages at Jeffersonville, Ind., and no one is arrested. Last Tuesday the body of a negro soldier was found in the suburbs, who had been shot through the head by some person unknown. On Monday morning another colored soldier was found in Port Fulton, pinioned to the ground with a bayonet. This crime was also committed by some person unknown.

The Rochester *Union* and other journals, which have called young KETCHUM, the forger, "a loyal leaguer," are answered by the statement of the Chicago *Journal* that this fast individual kept open house in that city, and made a great splurge, during the sessions of the convention which nominated MCCLELLAN.

The Union Mill Company of Fall River is building a new mill, which will give them 70,000 spindles; the Linen Mill Company is adding from 30,000 to 50,000 spindles to their large factory; a new mill is to be erected on Rattlesnake Hill, and the BRAYTONS are about to build the largest mill in Fall River, at a cost of $1,200,000.

A man by the name of STODDARD, in Cass County, Iowa, was carelessly handling, on Saturday last, a loaded gun, when it was discharged, fatally wounding a young lady by the name of DECKER, who was standing near by. STODDARD and the unfortunate victim were to have been married in a few days.

The crop of bears in Aroostook County promises well this season. The children who go after berries along the margin of the woods are often frightened by them, and tracks are frequently seen along the byroads leading to and from the back settlements.

Miss ANN PAMELIA CUNNINGHAM was the most prominent of the ladies who formed the Mount Vernon Association for the purchase of Washington's estate. When the war broke out she became an open and bitter rebel.

Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, has appointed MASON BROWN, State Treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. GARRARD, late incumbent, and Conservative candidate for re-election.

The next sale of useless vessels lately employed by the Navy Department, is ordered to take place at the Washington Navy-yard on the 15th of September.

The steamer *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans, arrived yesterday. She brings no news of special interest. We are indebted to the purser for customary favors.

A monument to JOHN BROWN is talked of in Torrington, Conn., where he was born.

FROM EUROPE.

By the *Belgian*, arrived at Father Point, we have two days later news from Europe. Our English friends were still in the dark (to the 10th inst.) about the Atlantic telegraph and the *Great Eastern*. They had become satisfied that the trouble was about twelve hundred miles out, but what it was of course they could only guess. The company had a special meeting on the 9th, and resolved to convert their preference shares into consolidated eight per cent. preferential stock, and issue £30,000 additional capital to complete the present cable and lay down a second wire. Queen VICTORIA, with several of her children, had arrived at Antwerp, on a visit to the King of Belgium. A late dispatch says that Austria has concluded not to break with Prussia for the sake of the Duke of Augustenberg. The papers say there is no prospect whatever of any further payments of dividend or principal upon the Confederate Loan. Parliament is nominally adjourned until the 1st of November. The subscription in France for a gold medal for Mrs. LINCOLN was still progressing. It was rumored in Paris that 6,000 reinforcements were soon to be sent to Mexico. The cholera is spreading at Constantinople.

LOCAL NEWS.

Messrs. JOHN MCKEON and SIDNEY H. STUART, appearing respectively for the Phenix Bank and CHARLES BROWN and GENEVIEVE LYONS, two of the many persons who are alleged to have had guilty knowledge of JENKINS's peculations, summed up before Justice LEDWITH, on Saturday afternoon, at Jefferson Market Police Court; but the Magistrate's decision was not rendered, as he required further time to investigate the evidence. Mr. STUART contended that not a particle of evidence had been adduced to establish any relationship between his clients and the $800,000 defalcation, and that they should therefore be released from constraint; and Mr. MCKEON quoted the books to show that where there was reasonable ground for suspicion that a person had been concerned in an offence against the statutes it was the Magistrate's duty to hold that person for examination. Justice LEDWITH will make known his decision on Monday afternoon, at two o'clock. The girl, GENEVIEVE LYONS, is visibly sick and rapidly failing under her incarceration in the noisome cellar cells of the Twenty-ninth-street Police Station.

Justice LEDWITH, on Saturday manifested a determination to second the Metropolitan Police in their resolve to scatter the Sixteenth Ward banditti. One HUGH FERGUSON, a Seventh-avenue loafer, if nothing worse, having been apprehended by Sergt. HUGHES, for disorderly conduct in JOHN KERNAN's porter-house, Seventh-avenue and Seventeenth-street, was required to find $1,000 bail. This is equivalent to returning him to Blackwell's Island, whence, according to the police, he recently came.

A fearful and sanguinary riot occurred at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Fire Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41 having met in mortal combat. Two firemen were mortally wounded, and many others were seriously injured. The police of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Eighteenth Precincts, having been summoned to the scene, fell upon the rioters, quelled the riot, and took many prisoners.

Mrs. CATHARINE MCGEE was apprehended yesterday, and held to await examination by Justice KELLY and Fire-Marshal BAKER, on a charge alleging that she had set fire to a woodshed attached to the tenement dwelling at No. 184 East Thirty-sixth-street.... JOHN SCHAFFER was also held, yesterday, on a charge of incendiarism, it being alleged that on Sunday morning he fired his lager-bier saloon, at No. 59½ West Forty-first-street.

From a statement complied by Mr. GEORGE W. MORTON, City Marshal, it appears that 6,510 licenses were issued or renewed from the 27th of April to the 16th of August last; the total amount received for the same, including fines—($406,) being $35,233 50.

Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on Saturday over the body of LOUIS GOOTMAN, a child of four years, who was accidently run over and almost instantly killed, on Friday evening, by a Second-avenue railroad car. The jury exonerated both conductor and driver.

JOHN CUSICK, of No. 60 Baxter-street, quarreled with his wife, ELLEN, last evening, and afterthrowing her to the floor touched fire to her garments. She was fearfully burned.

There was a restored quiet in Stock and Money affairs on Saturday. Money in good supply at 7 per cent. to the Brokers; Government Stocks firm; the Railways advancing; Gold 143¾ per cent. at close, after selling at 144@144¼. Exchange firm, 109½@109¾ for Gold.

Produce and merchandise were less active on Saturday, but the leading articles were held with more firmness. Freights were dull, with 466 vessels of all classes in port.

The Wall-street Lesson.

We have not the slightest disposition to follow up the painful events of last week in Wall-street, on considerations personal to the parties involved. We have had quite as little wish to discuss the politics or financial views of the principal broker and banker, whose great credit has been ruined and whose family has been distressed in their most sacred relation, by stock and gold gambling, chiefly on means intrusted to the more legitimate management of his house by the New-England and other distant bankers. Some of our city cotemporaries have thought proper to taunt the Administration with the downfall of one of its prominent friends; others have ascribed the crimes and speculations of his son to the "Legal Tender Act," and yet another, in a more benevolent spirit, though with scarcely less disregard of facts well known to Wall-street, has invoked extreme sympathy for the senior of the house, because of his uniform support and consistent service to the national credit.

The ambition of this gentleman may have been in the early years of the war, through his credit for sagacity or shrewdness and supposed great wealth, to run the Treasury to his own way of doing business on the less important arena of the Stock Exchange. At one time he was doubtless trusted by Mr. CHASE; at another he was patiently listened to by Mr. FESSENDEN, but by neither suffered to shape the great measures of the Government or to divert the Treasury from the prime policy of popularizing the Public Loans, except in one or two supposed rather than real emergencies when Mr. CHASE was induced, on the assurance of large and liberal bids, to anticipate the popular sales of his gold-bearing stocks by offering to award $50,000,000 or $75,000,000 at a time to banking competition. This he regretted but once and that we presume was for the whole remaining term of his service. Mr. FESSENDEN was induced to try the same experiment, before committing his 7-30 Currency Loan to popular subscription. He was disappointed in the rates bid and the amounts which he felt authorized to award at such rates, in we believe each instance. We do not say that this gentleman determined either Secretary to these mistakes, for his advice had ceased to be regarded as altogether disinterested. But he was at all times listened to at the New-York Treasury Office by one, if not both the predecessors of Mr. VAN DYCK, and his views, concurring with certain other banking interests that usually surrounded the Sub-Treasury, may have led to the occasional "public proposals" and "private lists" for raising money through the great bankers—while the popular subscriptions were necessarily suspended by the experiment—and the whole of which combined since the beginning of the troubles in the Spring of 1861, amount to less than one-tenth the grand total of the public debt.

From this "leading friend of the Administration" in Wall-street, Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH has received neither favor nor affection, *nor taken advice*, simply because he is too practical to suffer any other influence, interested or otherwise, than the convictions of his own judgment, *as banker and statesman*, to shape his policy, much less direct his negotiations. The consequence is that, until very recently, the attacks of one of the city journals—professedly in the support of the General Administration, and with whose editors this gentleman was, and is yet, an esteemed personal favorite and financial oracle—were continuous upon the policy of the Secretary, his mode of raising money, and his license of greenback and national currency. Everything said was to exaggerate the notion of currency expansion *and high gold*. And it was this last-named opinion, and not legal tender, that really proved the ruin of the house. The absconded son was the dupe of the gold ring, and the house the easy victim of false teachings and worse clamor against the greenback currency.

The gold gambling in this instance was less effectual to the ruin of the house than it was damaging to its promoters among the money-lenders. When the opinion of the great house was understood to be that gold must go up, and greenbacks down, and the public stocks of the United States suffer in credit because of currency expansion, certain banks on the Street could not do too much in the speculation. They could hold no collateral so good as checks, stamped as calling *for gold* at the Bank of New-York, and when the genuine paper gave out, they were ready to take badly-executed counterfeits, so the magic word *gold* was retained. They were ready, when so requested, to withhold all such tokens for gold, good and fraudulent, sacredly from presentation at the Bank of New-York and from circulation or employment in the market. The avowed object was to *corner* gold; to force the price above 150 or 160 per cent.; to make it appear that currency expansion was creating popular distrust, and that a "privilege" to deliver United States 5-20s at 95 or 90 to any responsible friend of the public credit in all this year might prove a trump worth holding!

We might add something about the other frauds of the street which several of our neighbors have traced to "Legal-Tender." But it must suffice that in at least one of these instances the Stock and Gold Brokers were victimized by a party, wholly unknown to the street a year or eight months ago, who entered it to join the clamor against greenbacks when the war was at its crisis, and who was trusted long after his predictions of a ruined currency had been falsified, for no other reason yet discovered, than that he dealt exclusively in gold and hated greenbacks. He received the gold from his neighbors and drew his checks freely on the bank for greenbacks; but the latter were not found to his credit. He contemned them so consistently that he considered his own plain checks the best currency of the two, the more so, that he had reserved a gold basis for their future payment!

Had ROBERT SCHUYLER moved in such times, he might have been commiserated as long as he lived for the New-Haven fraud as a victim to "Legal-Tender," and canonized when dead as a martyr to "a vicious greenback currency!"

Our Generals as Statesmen—The New Minister to Peru.

President JOHNSON has just appointed Major-Gen. HOVEY, of Indiana, to the important position of Minister to Peru. This is the first instance of the appointment to a high diplomatic post abroad of any of the distinguished officers who did service in the late war. It is an admirable beginning, and we have no doubt will be followed by other appointments to similar positions from among the meritorious officers who are now being thrown out of service. Many of these officers have been rendered unfit for immediately entering again upon the ordinary business of life, or for scrambling for a livelihood amid the competitions of the day. Some have lost an arm, others a leg, others have been partially disabled, physically, in other ways, while yet their intellect remains vigorous, and all their mental faculties perfect, and while their general manly character and ability have been greatly developed and enlarged by their experiences in the field. There are many desirable positions in the gift of the government, at home as well as abroad, which might be offered to such men. There are important diplomatic positions like that given to Gen. HOVEY, and higher posts still, and there are also scores of consulates which would be gratefully accepted and ably filled by numerous brave and patriotic officers of character and ability. Many of these are now occupied by politicians who were appointed before the opening of the war, and who would doubtless gladly return home, and give place to those who have served their country.

We are satisfied that the republic could have no better diplomatic representatives or consular agents abroad, than might be selected from the class of whom we are speaking. The field is a great school for developing the higher qualities of manhood, and the profound issues that were debated in the late war, were such as to educate men not only into patriotism but into statesmanship. There need be no fear that such men would prove belligerent at foreign courts, or that they are the kind of representatives who would be likely to involve us in wars. Of all men in the country, these would be the least likely to do so.

Gen. HOVEY is a soldier who served with high distinction in the West throughout the war. He fought in nearly all the great campaigns from Donelson and Vicksburgh, to Atlanta, was frequently wounded, and with his splendid Indiana troops achieved a reputation for heroism, skill and success, second to that of no one. In connection with his present appointment, we may add that he is an able lawyer and an accomplished scholar, as well as a soldier. His salary as minister is $7,500 in gold.

FOOLISH FELLOWS—Those journalists who are struggling like over-taxed plantation hands to win Executive favors by concealing, palliating and apologizing for the bad temper that still characterizes certain sections and classes at the South. Let us disabuse these silly people. The greater the license and the larger the concession to popular feeling and prejudice at the South, granted by the President's plan of reconstruction, the more shame and the more sorrow to the South if these privileges are abused. No people similarly situated have ever been so leniently and generously treated in the history of nations. Every honest Southerner (and we should hope the majority are still honest) knows this. And every honest Southerner knows also that *the greatest crime as well as the greatest folly* the late seceded States can now be guilty of, is to set up further pretensions in conflict with the constitutional enactments of Congress, and the settled policy and the decrees of the Executive. There *are* madmen at the South who evidently still dream of maintaining this treasonable antagonism to the national authorities. We regret to find that there are madmen here who think it policy to conceal the facts, and who hope by a strenuous devotion to that miserable work to be favored with special grace.

"Going With My State"—Treason Under the Pretext of Duty.

JOHN A. GILMER, of North Carolina, whose explanatory letter concerning his past and present position we have published, says that he resisted secession until the act was accomplished, and then "conceived it a duty to yield to and obey the laws of my own Legislature." Mr. GILMER is a representative man of a class of old Henry Clay Whigs of the South, who, after manfully struggling in and out of Congress against the enemies of the Union, went over to those enemies just as soon as they carried the outworks. It was a most extraordinary defection; and what is most amusing about it is that the excuse which is made for it embodies the very heresy which they had always before denied and denounced. Were these men to plead that they had not the nerve to stand out for the Union after its foes had gained possession of the State governments, we could see the force of that; for it is no more given for all men to be heroic than for all men to be wise. But, for shame's sake we suppose, that plea seems to be avoided. It is not fear, but *duty* which these men present as a reason. This is sheer stultification; and, what is worse, it has "the primal curse upon it."

The very marrow of the whole secession doctrine lies in this assumption that a State Legislature, or a State Convention, has a right to establish a duty in opposition to the Government of the United States. A duty implies an antecedent right to impose it. If the Legislature of North Carolina had the right to require obedience from JOHN A. GILMER to its law of the 11th of May, 1861, declaring that "treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, or in adhering to its enemies," and prohibiting, under the penalty of death, all professions of allegiance or fidelity to the Government of the United States, then it had the right to withdraw North Carolina from the United States, or to authorize a convention which should execute that act. Mr. GILMER's plea of duty is equivalent to an assertion of the right of secession, in its whole length and breadth.

The very legislators to whom Mr. GILMER attributes this dispensing and absolving power had been sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, in compliance with the sixth article of that instrument, which provides that "the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution." In passing the laws which Mr. GILMER adduces as his justification, they violated their oaths, and what they did was absolutely null and void. To treat it as possessed of a binding sanction is to tread into the dust the Constitution of the United States, which declares itself to be "the supreme law of the land," and do the act of an unqualified traitor.

We tell Mr. GILMER, and all like him, who opposed, or professed to oppose secession, that this plea of the duty of "going with my State" is an insult to the understanding of every Union man. If they have nothing better to say for themselves they should either seal their mouths or quit the country. We think, however, that there were men in the South who, from the beginning to the end, remained true to the National Government, though it exposed them to persecution, poverty and death itself. The present President of the United States is one of that heroic number. This doctrine of "going with my State" they believed to be only a refuge for moral cowardice; and they had manhood enough to treat it with all the contempt it deserved. We do not care, however, to press upon Mr. GILMER that invidious difference. Let all that rest. It is no time for either personal or sectional upbraiding concerning the past. But now that Mr. GILMER seeks again to reinstate himself as a Union man, we ask that he should adopt the true language of loyalty, and not cast into our faces apologies and justifications that are rank with the very spirit of secessionism.

The government to which these men are again swearing allegiance claims paramount authority. It recognizes no such thing as any State power to annul or set aside that authority. It does not require that the Southern States should repeal their secession ordinances, for the reason that it considers those ordinances absolute nullities, and therefore not a subject for repeal. Its whole plan of "reconstruction" is based entirely and precisely upon the principle that the States have never been out of the Union; that they have no power to put themselves out of the Union, and that the allegiance of their citizens is due primarily to the Union. That is the fixed principle of this government. It was what our fathers intended to secure when they established it. This war has settled it more firmly than ever. It has been cemented with the blood of a half-million of patriots, and it is now the very adamant in the foundations of the republic. There is no possibility of any Southern man living in this republic and yet not living upon that principle. Those who take the oath of allegiance commit themselves to it, and invoke not only human but divine penalties upon themselves if they hereafter fail to abide by it. If it does not suit them, and they are determined not to keep it, let them not dare to perjure their souls with a mockery of the oath. Let them quickly seek, in some other land, some other system of government that better fits their theories. Our belief is that this search will be in vain. Foolish as are many portions of the human race, we cannot suppose that any of them, outside of the moon-struck Southern Confederacy which has now vanished, have been so mad as to undertake to found a nation without authority, sovereign for the purposes of its own self-preservation. But if any of the late rebels think otherwise, and can be satisfied with nothing less, let them forthwith take to their travels.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The late British and European news which we received this morning by the *Belgian*, indicates that, in advance of any positive assurance of the loss of the cable, the directors of the company have resolved to make an effort at once to raise £80,000 sterling to complete the undertaking. Whether their stock and bonds will be found marketable after the actual facts are reported, we shall learn by and by. We doubt exceedingly if a new attempt to lay the cable can, in any case, be made before next Spring.

A Point for Charterers of Ships.

We call the attention of shipping men to the decision which we publish this morning, in the case of the ship *Miletus*. It involves a point which will be of interest to many owners and charterers of vessels.

It is well known that it is not unfrequent, when a ship is chartered, to have the parties agree that the charterer shall name the stevedore by whom the ship is to be stowed. Where a stevedore thus named has been negligent in doing his work, questions have arisen as to who was responsible for it, the ship-owner or the charterer. The ship-owner has urged that he did not choose the stevedore, and was, therefore, not responsible for his actions; while the charterer has retorted that, no matter who named him, he was the agent of the ship, paid by her for doing work which she was bound to do, and do well.

In the case of the *Miletus*, Judge SHIPMAN has held, in just such a position of affairs, that the ship was not responsible for the stevedore's acts, but the charterer; because, as he says, "the law will not imply that one who has no choice in the selection of an agent warrants his competency and fidelity to the party who does select him."

We suspect that this decision will make charterers less desirous of the insertion of such a clause in their charter parties, and that the effect of it, if it is maintained, will be to almost entirely stop a custom which was becoming general.

Our Mercantile Marine Service—The Standard of Qualification.

In the rise of our renewed mercantile marine strength we call upon our merchants to be more discriminating in the selection of the officers of our ships. Let not men be selected for these important positions who have no other qualification than the results they produce from brutal force. In years gone past we have too often recorded the free use of the handspike and the belaying-pin; and while our faces burn with shame to think that these things were committed on board of American vessels, we can say with truth that most of these acts were the handiwork of foreigners, the scum of creation picked up in the *purlieus* of Liverpool and London. As Americans we do not like to hear our captains spoken of as "Bully Slasher," instead of Captain Slasher. We have too many "bullies" on shore, claiming to be citizens, without having any more afloat.

Each American vessel should take, according to the tonnage, one or more boys, and educate them for officers. These boys should be brought up differently from the manner in which they were formerly, and in time we should have a body of mercantile marine officers unequaled by any country on the face of the globe. Until something is done in this direction, our shipowners will labor under many disadvantages. We throw out these suggestions, hoping that from the present time forward we are to have a mercantile marine which, in its *personnel*, can boast of good captains, good officers and good men. To accomplish this is but the work of a few years, and will be of vast importance to all interested. As a national enterprise it will reflect credit upon us, and lead all the world to respect us and admire our thoroughness in carrying out the details of the greatest commercial and naval power of the world.

Accessories Before and After the Fact—The Proper Treatment for Professional Rowdies.

It is a common circumstance in this city, and probably in others, that the highway robber, the burglar, the murderer, belongs to a "crowd" with whom he "travels," by whom he is aided in the commission of his crime, who hide him from the police until the hue and cry is over, who bail him or bribe witnesses for him if he is caught, and who regard him as a hero all the while. This "crowd" provide the criminal with aid and with sympathy. Like him they are wild beasts, excepting that unlike wild beasts they carry knives, revolvers and slung-shot.

It strikes many no doubt as strange that the true position before the law of this "crowd" is so little regarded. We will say, for instance, that some street "muss" occurs. Some half-dozen of "the boys" have been "round the block," and having "smiled" often, are "screwed," "tight"—otherwise, drunk. They crowd the sidewalk in their progress by walking abreast, and presently shoulder a citizen into the mud. He remonstrates, and is probably shot, or at least terribly beaten. The police arrive and one of the assailants is arrested, and the others quietly walk off unmolested to fresh fields of conquest.

Or, take another case. The same "crowd" quarrel over their cups, and fight; a dozen revolvers are produced, and presently a dying man lies upon the ground, murdered by "some person or persons unknown." No one saw the shot fired; no one can be punished.

Now there is such a thing as a person being found guilty as an accessory before the fact. The law is clear enough, we take it, upon this head. A man was seen in the company of a burglar just before the commission of a robbery; the possession of burglars' tools is traced to both; the burglar is not at once arrested; is harbored, hidden away, by his companion. Are not these circumstances regarded as conclusive that both are guilty—one of burglary, and the other of being accessory to the crime? What difference is there between this case and that of a party of rowdies, one of whom actually fires the fatal shot, or inflicts the deadliest kick, while the others looked on with open knives or loaded weapons, with brutal approval?

The whole matter ought to be looked into at once. The very carrying of deadly weapons by unauthorized persons is, properly considered, just as much an evidence of readiness to commit, or aid in committing murder, as the possession of a pile of counterfeit currency, or a set of burglar's tools, is evidence of an intention at counterfeiting or burglary.

But, says some cautious reader, you cannot go and search everybody in the street! Of course not. But there is no more reason why *a well-known rowdy should not be regarded a suspicious character, and liable to be overhauled, than any other criminal.* And if that were not sufficient, a small reward to informers would cause the discovery of a vast armed mob, such as quiet citizens little dream of.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.—Several of the sensational Sunday papers of yesterday attempted by unfounded and extravagant statements to cause a breakdown of public faith in many of the city banks and other money and trust institutions, and thereby produce a panic. Nothing could be more criminal than to throw out suspicions, insinuations and doubts concerning institutions in whose stability all classes of the community are interested, when there are not specific and positive grounds of distrust known to those who suggest it. The heavy failures and frauds of the past fortnight have not affected the solvency of any of our city banks, though they have, of course, greatly damaged the repute of some of them, and cast discredit upon the fashion of their management. As for the rumors concerning numerous frauds discovered but as yet unpublished, it is but a matter of course that such rumors should be plentiful after the late actual occurrences and revelation; and it is almost equally a matter of course, that they should turn out to be fictitious.

CONSISTENT SILENCE.—The greatest General of the age has endured a long and triumphant march from the scene of his splendid victories to the peaceful portals of his modest home in the West. In all this victorious pilgrimage, he has, in spite of provocation that might have unsealed the lips of the Sphynx, preserved an almost absolute silence—he has withstood the voluble batteries of all sorts of political and non-political committees and delegations; he has never flinched even under the fearful infliction of municipal welcome; he has been shaken, crowded, stared at, spoken at, run after, admired, flattered as no other man ever was on this continent. Yet, grandly silent as when he sat watching at the gates of Richmond, he has never been betrayed, coaxed or forced into a speech. His first was: "Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind reception;" his last was:

"GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Rev. Mr. VINCENT, who has come out on the train from Chicago, has kindly consented to return my thanks for this hearty welcome which you have given me."

Yankee shrewdness and moral dignity were never before so singularly combined.

A HINT TO SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT-MAKERS.—The adulterations of milk have been exposed over and over again in these columns, as well as the exorbitant price which the public are *coerced* into paying by, we were going to say, illegal combinations. The latter of these evils has, to some slight extent, been mitigated in a few localities, but in only a few. Adulteration is an evil, a *crime*, which can be guarded against by all. The little instrument called the lactometer ought to be adopted by every household, and it is so simple that none need be deceived by their milkman. A small glass tube, with a bulb at one end, and containing a few shot, constitutes the whole affair. The bulb placed on water, sinks, tube uppermost, to the bottom; on pure milk it floats or is but partially submerged. If the "milk" is half water, the bulb will sink to half the length of the tube, and so on. There is no reason why lactometers should not occupy as honorable a place in the kitchen as the measure or the scales. And if some enterprising instrument-maker will make them at a low price—say fifty cents—and make them properly known, he will realize a handsome profit and benefit his fellow-citizens.

WANTS.—There are two great wants to the perfect enjoyment of the manifold beauties of Central Park. The first is *shade*. Much more shade is needed for an August day. But it cannot well be had till the trees grow. The second great want is better accommodation for refreshment seekers. It is no fault of the lessees that the building—misnamed "Casino"—is ugly, cramped, exposed on a pinnacle of rock, without a handsbreadth of shade, and altogether the most uninviting object in the park. What is wanted is a plain, comfortable structure in some of the few shady spots above the lakes, in which refreshments could be had in the old-fashioned way. The mass of our people are not accustomed to the *imported* style of serving a cracker with a glass of ale. They think the native American fashion might be adopted without any greater risk of rowdyism.

More Swindling.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have noticed with much satisfaction the attacks of your able journal upon the milk swindlers of our city, and now beg to call your attention to another swindle, of less extent, but equally reprehensible. A few days since I visited Blackwell's Island, in company with a gentleman from Philadelphia, and seeing some milk arrive and opened, we tried it. It was probably two-thirds water—certainly more than half—and actually in process of souring at the time of delivery. Now the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction are all gentlemen of standing, and surely they will see that a better article is provided, if their attention is called to the matter. Please do so, as an act of justice, and another case against the milkmen. M. D.

There can be no doubt of the commissioners investigating this matter, which must have escaped their attention. Blackwell's Island is, however, not the only victim to the "cow with the iron tail." We have been shown numerous specimens, from many localities, of milk of so cerulean a hue, and so attenuated a flavor, that wonder was the only sensation caused by sight and taste thereof.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Efforts at Reconstruction—Beauregard in Trouble.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 19.

A committee appointed to confer with Gov. HAMILTON, of Texas, regarding measures to restore the State to civil government, are at Austin to carry out their instructions. They were appointed by citizens representing nearly all Northern Texas, who pledge themselves to abide by and defend all lawful authority.

Over 175 bales of cotton arrived to-day for Cairo, 670 for St. Louis and 1,000 bales for Cincinnati.

A. W. WHELL, editor of the Mobile *Argus & Oriole*, died at Jackson, Miss., on the 8th.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 19.

Gen. BEAUREGARD's house was surrounded a few nights since, and BEAUREGARD, with others, was kept in a cotton press until morning. It was supposed that KIRBY SMITH was concealed in the house.

BEAUREGARD complained to Gen. SHERIDAN of the manner in which the military had invaded his premises. Gen. SHERIDAN was greatly annoyed at the occurrence, and righted the matter with BEAUREGARD.

Hon. JAMES H. BELL has been appointed Secretary of State in Texas.

Cotton steady, 1,200 bales sold at 41c.@42c. Sugar dull. Louisiana Corn 16½c. Freights to New-York ¾c.@1c. Checks on New-York ¾c. @¾c. discount.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 20.

THE WERTZ COMMISSION.

The Wertz Military Commission has undergone another reorganization. Gen. UNDERWOOD having resigned to accept the position of Surveyor of the port of Boston, Brig.-Gen. FRANCIS FESSENDEN has been placed on the commission in his stead. Col. N. P. CHIPMAN will continue to be Judge-Advocate of the commission with such assistants as may be necessary, in place of Judge-Advocate Gen. HOLT, named in the order printed Saturday. The commission will positively meet to-morrow morning at the Court of Claims room in the Capitol, and the trial of WERTZ will begin. Some people have an idea that the magnitude of this commission—it really having more rank than the one that tried the assassins—means the trial of a more important prisoner than the miserable WERTZ.

OUTRAGES IN MARYLAND.

Depositions were taken yesterday by Col. EATON, of the Freedmen's Bureau, against a number of citizens of Maryland, charged with committing a gross outrage on loyal men. It appears that on Tuesday last a political meeting was held at Cracklintown, Charles County, Md., at which the friends of the candidates for County Clerk assembled. The candidates number over a dozen, but one of whom, Mr. THOMAS M. MILLER, is regarded as a loyal man. Mr. HAWKINS was speaking in favor of Mr. MILLER, and in support of the Administration, and upon being cheered by an old colored man named ISAAC CRAIG, a number of citizens attacked CRAIG, beating him in a horrible manner. A rope was procured, put about the old man's neck, and an attempt made to hang him, but at the intercession of several parties the perpetrators desisted. Those participating in the assault were Henry Burch, John Moran, Jos. Padgett, C. Padgett, Kiah Canter, Knighton and Dudley, overseers for Col. J. D. Bowling; Samuel Smoot, Peter Nuttle, Frederick Dent, magistrate, and Dr. George Mudd, brother of the assassination conspirator. The colored man was subsequently sent to jail by the magistrate, DENT, for attempting to defend himself. The same party also made an attack on a discharged soldier named MARSHALL WILKINSON, who approved the remarks of Mr. HAWKINS, beating him shamefully. The subject will be immediately investigated, and the authors of the outrages rigorously punished. Complaints are constantly being received by the military authorities of outrages committed by citizens of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, and it is determined to adopt the severest measures, if necessary, for their correction.

GEN. UNDERWOOD.

Brig.-Gen. UNDERWOOD, just appointed Surveyor of the port of Boston, was yesterday relieved from duty on the Military Commission, tendered his resignation as Brigadier-General, was breveted Major-General of Volunteers, and left for home last night. Gen. UNDERWOOD has a most honorable record, and still suffers from his wound received at the battle of Lookout Mountain.

GEN. SCHOFIELD GOING TO EUROPE.

Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD has been breveted Major-General in the regular army, and received a two years' leave of absence to visit Europe.

GEN. HOOKER'S RANK.

I attempted to say, the other day, that Gen. HOOKER had been breveted Major-General in the regular army, but the telegraph made him a full Major-General. That list is full, and no more Major-Generals in the regular service can be made until Congress changes the law which prescribes the *personnel* of the regular army.

MASSACHUSETTS DEBT.

Gov. ANDREW has been here for several days, and has had frequent interviews with the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the payment of the war debt of Massachusetts. Yesterday the President ordered the payment of $621,000 toward the settlement of the total amount due, which is about three millions. Gov. ANDREW left for home last evening.

LOCAL NEWS ITEMS.

The principal matters of Washington news about these days are facts worthy of but brief mention, and in this connection I may mention that the President, his Private Secretary, and a few guests went down the Potomac yesterday on an excursion, and will be back to-morrow morning; that Secretary SEWARD and family have returned from Cape May; that the rebel Gen. EWELL was among the President's callers yesterday; that the rebel Brig.-Gen. BALL, of Tennessee, has applied for pardon; that a sale of thirteen navy vessels will take place at the yard on the 15th of September; that the government buildings at Vienna, Va., have been turned over to the Freedmen's Bureau for a freedmen's village; that the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery left for home this morning; that droves of Southerners still continue to arrive, seeking pardon; that the receipts of Internal Revenue yesterday were $1,755,-928 68; that nine millions of certificates of indebtedness were redeemed at the Treasury last week; that $410,585 of mutilated currency were destroyed, and that a refreshing shower is falling this evening, the first rain for nearly two weeks.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 20.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Postmaster-General has just concluded a contract with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company for the daily conveyance of the mails between Weldon and Raleigh. This establishes continuous postal communication between the Northern States and the Capitol of North Carolina.

PENALTIES FOR USING THE SIGN UNITED STATES MAIL.

The act of Congress forbidding, under heavy penalties, the placing of the words "United States Mail," &c., on a steamboat or other vessel not employed in carrying the mail, and the publishing in a newspaper or otherwise that any such steamboat or vessel not so used in carrying the mails of the United States, having been recently evaded in many instances, the Postmaster-General has given instructions to postmasters to take the necessary steps to promptly enforce its provisions against all offenders.

THE WERTZ TRIAL.

Col. U. P. CHIPMAN, A. A. D. C., continues to be the Judge-Advocate of the Military Commission, which has been organized and enlarged for the trial of Capt. WERTZ. Although the charges and specifications will not immediately be made known until the arraignment of the prisoner, there is reason to believe that these include the charge of conspiring with certain leading rebels to cause, by starvation and other means, the death of Union soldiers in Southern prisons.

SOUTHERN MODESTY.

Some of the Southern visitors to Washington behave as if they had an undisputed right to the pardon for which they have applied, and are correspondingly importunate. This retards rather than facilitates their object, for the President continues to act in such a manner as to assure them that pardon is an act of clemency and not of right. The larger number of applicants are, however, more considerate.

THE PARDON OF MR. FOSTER.

It has been stated in some of the papers that a Mr. FOSTER procured, the other day, a pardon under the Amnesty Proclamation by giving a claim agent of Washington a fee of $500. The facts in the case are substantially as follows: Mr. FOSTER applied to a gentleman in Richmond to prepare the papers for his pardon and urge its passage. That gentleman did so, and the warrant was made out and forwarded to the President. It lay on his table, with hundreds of others, for some time, awaiting his signature. At length Mr. FOSTER became impatient, and offered a claim-agent of this city a fee of five hundred dollars to procure it from the President. This gentleman, who has a national reputation, called upon the President at one of his general receptions and requested him to take up Mr. FOSTER's pardon and sign it, indorsing the applicant and leaving the impression that Mr FOSTER was a personal friend of his, and that he asked for it upon that ground. He in no manner represented himself as Mr. FOSTER's attorney. The request was granted, and the pardon was delivered to him. There is authority for stating that hereafter no pardons will be delivered to agents and attorneys. They will be delivered either to the applicants in person, or (what is more convenient and less harassing to the President) will be sent to the applicants, by the mails, from the State Department.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BELGIAN AT FATHER POINT

Speculations on the Fate of the Atlantic Cable.

Action of the Company—The Shareholders Encouraged to Persevere.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Rumored Reinforcement of the French Army in Mexico.

Unfriendly and Critical Relations Between Prussia and Austria.

War Between the Great German Powers Not Improbable.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Belgian*, which left Liverpool at 1 P. M. on the 10th inst., and Londonderry the next day, passed this point last night. Her dates are five days later than those of the *China* and *City of Cork*.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, reached Liverpool al 2 15 A. M. on the 10th.

The steamship *Pennsylvania*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 10th.

The steamship *Hansa*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton early on the morning of the 10th.

The steamship *North American*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 8th.

The United States frigate *Niagara*, from France, passed Plymouth on the 8th, bound to New-York.

The illness of the King of Spain had assumed a more serious aspect.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The condition of the Atlantic cable remains unchanged. No news had been received of the *Great Eastern* or of her consorts. The delay at her return strengthened the impression that something might have happened to the tanks in which the cable was stowed, and that it might have been necessary to buoy the cable until the tanks were made good.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Cable Company, held in London on the 9th, it was resolved to convert the preference shares into consolidated 8 per cent. preferential stock, and to issue additional capital to the extent of 80,000 pounds sterling to complete the present cable and construct and lay down a second. The Chairman, Hon. J. S. WORTLEY, said he had no information to give the meeting, but hoped for reliable information in a day or two. He said the shareholders should be encouraged and persevere. The meeting was large and unanimous.

The latest tests from Valentia indicate that the fault is 1,175 miles out. But it is thought that the previous tests, showing it at 1,250 miles, are more likely to be correct. It was reported that the company were about to take immediate steps to replace the lost cable.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SATTERTHWAITE's Circular of the evening of the 9th, says: "American securities remained steady for some days, until the arrival of telegrams per the *North American*, reporting a rapid advance in Erie shares, and the declaration of dividends. This caused much excitement in London, and a large business was done at about 58; but on sellers appearing to realize profits, they gave way to 56¼. Illinois shares dull and declining. Five-Twenties have fluctuated between 68 and 69, closing steady at 68¼. Considerable business was done in the Atlantic and Great Westere debentures at 85@87."

Queen VICTORIA and the junior members of the royal family had arrived at Antwerp, and proceeded to visit the King of the Belgians.

A terrible tragedy had occurred in London. A man took three children to lodge temporarily at a coffeehouse, and murdered them all in their beds by suffocation. The murderer had escaped.

The *Daily News* says there is no prospect whatever of any further payment of dividend or principal of the Confederate Loan.

The *Times* highly eulogizes Gen. SHERMAN for his modest speech at St. Louis.

The new Parliament was further nominally adjourned till the 1st of November.

ABD-EL-KADER had quitted England for Paris; it was reported on account of lack of attention in high quarters.

The Liverpool Chambers of Commerce had memorialized the Postmaster-General for a Cunard steamer to sail on Fridays instead of Saturdays.

FRANCE.

Political news was unimportant. The Bourse continued heavy. Rentes, 67f. 90c.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Star* says the popular subscription of ten centimes for a gold medal for Mrs. LINCOLN was still progressing. There were 25,000 subscribers and a committee appointed to raise the number to 100,000.

It was rumored in Paris that reinforcements to the extent of 6,000 troops were on the point of being sent to Mexico, 3,000 from France and 3,000 from Algeria.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The *Neue Freie Presse*, of Vienna, says Count BLANC, who had proceeded to Gaston to resume negotiations with Prussia relative to the Duchies, is to consider Austria's concession of July 10 as definitive and unchangeable. Should Prussia insist on the strict fulfilment of the conditions she proposed last February, Count BLANC will declare negotiations broken off. A *casus belli* would only be considered to exist in the event of Prussia flagrantly violating Article 3 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Vienna. A special telegram from Vienna to the *Times*, says Count BLANC is the bearer of most pacific dispatches. Austria has concluded not to break with Prussia, for the sake of the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG.

SPAIN.

In consequence of a conference between Marshal O'DONNELL, Gen. PRINCE and Señor MADOZ, the Progressist party will abandon the policy of abstention from public affairs.

Ministers have under consideration the state of affairs at St. Domingo.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Wednesday, July 5.

Silk active and advancing. Exchange 6¼.

CANTON, Wednesday, July 12.

Shirtings lower. Exchange 5¼.

The steamers *Corea* and *Chanticleer* are missing.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 9th and 10th dull and unchanged—discount demand moderate.

Negotiations were commenced at London for a new Brazilian loan of four million sterling.

Consols for money, 89¼@89⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Aug. 10.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

COTTON opened with a declining tendency, but closed firmer, all qualities having advanced a trifle. The sales of three days past foot up 23,000 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators and exporters.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market closed dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market is still advancing. The weather is more unfavorable for the crops, for which reason there is an improvement in most articles of breadstuffs. CORN, however, is tending downward. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH, & Co., report FLOUR tending upward; sales at 21s.@25s. WHEAT firmer, at the advance of 2d.@4d.; sales quoted at 8s. 6d. @9s., for Winter Red. CORN is easier at 30s.@31s. 6d., for mixed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is firm. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and the usual authorities report: BEEF steady; PORK tending upward; BACON advanced 1s.; sales at 53s.@60s., closing quieter. LARD firm, at 78s.@80s. TALLOW active and advanced 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES—Sales small. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE steady. RICE inactive. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales small, at 48s. PETROLEUM steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 10.

WHEAT advanced 1s.@3s., on the week. FLOUR firmer at the advance of 6d. SUGAR quiet. COFFEE firm. TEA steady. TALLOW steady at 42s. 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE 47s.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central Shares, 77; Erie Shares, 56½@57; Five-Twenties, 68¼.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

(*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*)

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 11.

COTTON—The market opened dull at a decline of ¼d. @½d., and closed active. The decline was fully recovered. The sales of the week added up [illegible] bales, of which speculators took 4,500 bales, and exporters 12,000. Middling Orleans is quoted at 19½d.; Uplands, 19d. The sales to-day amounted to 10,000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged. Stock of Cotton in port, 374,000 bales, of which 26,500 bales are American.

BREADSTUFFS.—Breadstuffs are still advancing. The weather is still unfavorable for the crops. Wheat advanced 2d.@4d. Flour advanced 6d.@1s. on account of the reports of the potato disease in Ireland.

PROVISIONS firm. PORK advanced 2s. 6d. BACON advanced 1s.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 11.

Consols for money 89⅜@89½. Illinois Central shares 76½@76¾; Erie shares 55¾@56. Five-Twenties 67@68. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £234,-000.

NOTES.

—A well-known and experienced navigator informs us that in his opinion the great Atlantic cable might have been safely laid by adopting the following plan for "paying out." Take a dozen ordinary-sized metallic life-boats, house or deck them over, fasten them together, and tow them in a single line behind the big ship. At the bow and stern of each boat have a roller, over and under which the cable alternately should pass to find its ocean bed. These boats could not sink under any circumstances, and their buoyancy and flexibility would prevent undue strain upon the cable, even in the heaviest sea; while the prosoced reeving under and over the rollers would of itself furnish a natural check or brake by which the cable would be governed, and made to pass out at an almost uniform rate. If, by any possibility, the cable should part, it would only be necessary to cut the boats adrift, and the lost end, thus effectually buoyed, could be recovered without difficulty. This plan seems feasible, and, as the suggestion of a practical mind, is worthy of attention in future attempts to lay the ocean telegraph.

—A laughable mistake occurred the other day at one of the first-class hotels up town. A gentleman dining with some friends in the restaurant of the huge caravanserie, proposed Kirsch-wacher with their *café noir*. He inquired of the bald-pated, white-cravated, Milesian waiter, for the cordial. "Have you any Kirsch?" said he. Wonderingly came the prompt reply, "Is it cash ye want, sur?" Then, putting his hand in his pocket, and producing a greasy wallet, the waiter added, "I have fifty cints, sur, at your service."

—Why does the Union Ferry Company persist in the abominable practice of sweeping its bridges and boats in the day-time when travel is at its height? Almost at any hour between sunrise and sunset its employes may be seen busily wielding their brooms apparently with no other motive than the stifling of passengers with dust. Some of the bridge hands reserve their sweepings until the boat is within a few feet of the landing, and then dash the dirt plump into the faces of the helpless passengers.

—The American Institute proposes to have a grand exhibition this year at the Armory on Fourteenth-street. It will open on the 12th of September and continue until October 19. Parties desiring to exhibit machinery or whatever, must make early application.

—This journal had an article, the other day, on the "Raising of Cotton by Free White Labor," in which it was said that six bales at the rate of forty cents a pound would return over ten thousand dollars in money. It should have been printed *sixty* instead of *six* bales, of course.

—Professor LOWE's balloon entertainments at Fifty-ninth-street and Sixth-avenue (Central Park) ought to attract thousands of the young folks, where they now attract hundreds. The inclosure is admirably provided with shaded seats.

—Pennies promise to be a glut in the market before long. The city conductors already begin to look *almost* shy at the sight of them. Four years ago they were voted a nuisance.

—Major HENRY, C. S. U. S. V., has left at this office, a token of British neutrality, in the shape of an Armstrong shell, which he found at Fort Fisher.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To-night, in a new *rôle*, DAN BRYANT makes his bow. He will likewise achieve a success; that's settled beforehand. With DAN's friends there's no such word as fail for him, and they will pack the house, cheer him with a cordial greeting, and put him through by a storm-wind of applause. The evening's entertainment will open with "A Pretty Piece of Business," and conclude with TYRONE POWER's delightful drama of "Born to Good Luck." Manager Moss owes it to the ruralistic admirers of the Boy to give a matinée on Saturday next. Do ye mind that now?

At Niblo's there is no change on the bill. JOSEPH takes it all in his drawer. "Arrah na Pogue," pleasant, successful, tender and dualistically authored, will be continued for an indefinite period of time. The place is very full and the house is particularly cool.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Greeting to MARETZEK! The brave impressario is at home again, and with his hand upon his baton he is ready for business. He has leased the Academies of New-York and Brooklyn, has engaged artists and choruses and orchestra and prepared for a vigorous prosecution of a Winter's campaign. Of his troupe a competent judge says: Of the four *prime donne* who are to head the list of the strongest opera troupe that we have had in perhaps, fifteen years, three are known to our public, while the fourth has yet to receive its applause. Their names are: Signora CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, Miss CLARA L. KELLOGG, Signorina ORTOLANI, and Signorina BOSSISSIO. The two contralto will be Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS and Signora BINE DE ROSSI. A tenor trio of proportionate ability is secured in the voices of Signor MAZZOLENI, Signor MASSIMILIANI, and a new *tenore di grazia* from Italy, Signor IRFRE. The baritoni will be those established favorites, Signors BELLINI and ARDAVANI, while the Imperial Italian Opera of Paris has been robbed of its great basso, ANTONUCCI, and it is quite probable that either HERMANNS, or a newly-arrived German basso, who is said to have a most remarkable organ, will be retained. The list of principals concludes with the name of Signor ROVERE, the accomplished buffo, who we remember made a great hit at Castle Garden and Niblo's some years ago, having come here under the auspices of Madame ALBONI. What was most wanting in last year's company was an able basso, and it is very satisfactory to know that Mr. MARETZEK has had the sagacity and liberality to detach from the leading opera-house of Paris an artist so highly esteemed as ANTONUCCI. During the last two seasons, his name has been constantly before the Parisians with those of ADELINA PATTI, VITALI, ZUCCHINI, NAUDIN, and SCALESE. Previous to this time, he appeared in Milan, Lisbon, Madrid, and other capitals, besides singing for three years in Havana, where he left a most enviable reputation.

If we remember aright Signor IRFRE was singing with success at La Scala, Milan, two years ago, and afterward at the new theatre of Barcelona. He has had at least a ten years' steady career in the best Italian theatres, and since the translation of "Faust" into Tuscan, has been recognized as being one of the best representatives of the *rôle* of that name in all Italy.

Mdlle. BOSSISSIO, is a belle just turned of twenty Summers, or thereabouts, and has been only three years before the public. She has, however, sung with universal success in Turin, Trieste, Malta and Florence, and is looked upon as a rising Italian star. Her good looks will commend her before she utters a note. Her repertoire is unusually extensive—running clear through the whole range of modern Italian opera. Previous to entering upon her public career, this donna obtained the first prize at the Milan conservatoire. She was the favorite pupil of Maestro PETRELLA, who prepared her for her debut, selecting for that occasion the character of *Ione* as the medium through which she was presented. He recently wrote a comic opera for her—"Il Foletto di Gesly," or the "Will-o'-the-Wisp," which Mr. MARETZEK will produce at an early date.

Of Signora BINE DE ROSSI all we hear is that she has arrived here from one of the South American theatres, that of Rio Janeiro being mentioned, and that those who have heard her in private give a gratifying report of her voice. The strength of the company may be summed up thus: Four soprani, two contralti, three tenori, two baritoni, two bassi, one buffo basso, making a total of fourteen principal artists, of whom eight at least are known to be among the finest singers of the day. We need not refer to the comprimarii, who will be, of course, competent.

MARETZEK has extracted from it all that was conspicuously good in ANSCHUTZ's late German opera company, to wit, the chorus, and in addition has procured the services of twelve (12) male voices from the chorus of Her Majesty's Theatre, London. These chosen twelve are prised only a little less than artists, and are to be employed only for the coming season, being already reëngaged for the following term in London.

The works which will be first put in rehearsal are the "Africaine" and the buffo opera "Crispino e la Comare," which ran all last Winter at the Italian opera, Paris, with VITALI, ZUCCHINI, and our old pet BRIGNOLI, in the cast. These two operas and the "Foletto di Gesly," are to be produced during the Fall season. From the capabilities of the different artists comprising the company, it is easy to foreshadow the cast of the absorbing sensation of the hour—"L'Africaine." We venture the following statement:

Zelika	Signora Zucchi.
Ines	Mdlle. Bossissio.
Vasco di Gama	Signor Mazzoleni.
Neiusco	Signor Bellini.
Don Pedro	Signor Antonucci.

For this great composition, for which the judgment of Paris has predestined immortality, the impressario has procured full copies and models of all scenes and dresses, from the management to whose supervision MEYERBEER himself intrusted its original production, and we risk nothing in asserting that it will be presented in New-York in most attractive style.

MARETZEK's application-book is already full; the success of his season, which will probably open about the 1st October, is already assured. If the new-comers are at all worthy their companionship, we hesitate not to predict pleasure for the public, profits for the manager.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—Through the present dull season of the publishing trade Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS have kept up the activity of their presses, and deserve the thanks of the lovers of light reading for the variety and excellence of the works of fiction that they have supplied for the Summer season's use. One more of their announced list of novels remains to be issued, *Can you Forgive Her?* by ANTHONY TROLLOPE. This is brought out in monthly numbers in England, and is just complete, so that we may shortly expect the American reprint. Messrs. HARPERS announce some more solid books for the Fall, including Dr. DRAPER's new work, *Thoughts on the Future Civil Policy of America*. This will form one volume in crown octavo, and is said by those who have seen the early sheets, to be worthy of the author of the *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe*. Prof. WRIGHT's thorough and complete book on the *Oil Regions of Pennsylvania*, embraces both the natural and civil history of the country, from its geology and the physical conditions that accompany, in nature's laboratory, the production of the oil, and the various methods employed to invade its secret depositories and render them useful to mankind.

—Capt. BRACKETT's *History of the Cavalry of the United States* is also one of the books they have nearly ready, and their great pictorial *History of the Rebellion* is approaching completion, when it will form one splendid volume in folio. Their elegant edition of *Vanity Fair* has proved a decided success, and buyers of fine books are eagerly looking for the remainder of THACKERAY's works in uniform style.

—Decidedly the most striking book of the late London publishing season (which was brought to a sudden termination by the general election) is WILLIAM GIFFORD PALGRAVE's *Narrative of his Journeys Through Central and Eastern Arabia*. Endowed with a rare familiarity with oriental languages and customs. Mr. PALGRAVE passed through regions never before visited by a Frank in the character of a Syrian hakim or physician, and was able, by the medical skill he really possessed, to make himself acceptable in quarters where the life of a European would have been instantly forfeited. The kingdom founded by the Wahabees, the most ferocious of Mahomedan sects, and, in their own eyes, the puritans, or restorers of the true faith of Islam, had remained sealed to all outward intercourse until Mr. PALGRAVE penetrated it, and disclosed the existence of a fanatical spirit of persecution among them, more like what one imagines to have reigned in the dark ages than to be flourishing in full vigor in the nineteenth century. No modern book of adventurous travel excels these Arabian wanderings in interest and novel information. The English edition forms two handsome octavos, with maps and illustrations. A reprint is promised us by Messrs. HARPERS, in a smaller form.

—Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH has just republished his *Lectures on the Study of History*, originally delivered at Oxford, in 1859. Like all his publications, it is small in size, comprising three discourses only, with an appendix on the *Doctrine of Historical Progress*, in which the professor combats the theories of Mr. BUCKLE. It is to be regretted that Prof. SMITH has not yet produced some work of greater consequence that would exhibit his undoubted powers of reasoning and composition to a fuller extent than anything he has yet brought out. A *History of England* is announced as in preparation by him; but it is understood to be merely a compendious manual for the use of students.

—Messrs. APPLETON & Co. have the new edition of LYELL's *Elements of Geology* nearly ready for publication. The book has been out of print for some years in England, and Sir CHARLES LYELL has resisted all the arguments urged on him for a new issue, until he could make it fully equal with the latest discoveries and progress of the science. The new researches on the evidence of the early existence of man on the earth, is now worked into its proper place in this book, as well as the results of other geological explorations, now carrying on with great activity in various regions of the world, as the survey of the British Provinces of North America by Sir WILLIAM LOGARD and others. The care bestowed on it by the author will always render LYELL's *Elements* the classical book on the science it illustrates.

—*Library of Old English Divines* is the title of an important series of books, undertaken by Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, of New-York, and Messrs. DUTTON & Co., of Boston. It is intended to furnish in its volumes editions of really fine execution, such as may match with the best library books of the day, of the standard authors in Theology and the kindred studies that have won an enduring place in the literature of the country, without whose writings every library of any pretension is felt to be incomplete. Among those whose names naturally occur are JEREMY TAYLOR, Bishop BUTLER, CHILLINGWORTH, DR. SOUTH, the judicious HOOKER, the angelic LEIGHTON, and many others. The series is intended to comprise entire works and treatises without abridgment. Dr. W. G. T. SHEDD, author of the *History of Christian Doctrine*, and Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, will assume the editorship of the library. It will be furnished to subscribers at the price of $3 per volume, and to all others at an advance of fifty cents per volume.

—At no former Parliamentary contest has literature and literary men been so well represented as at the late general election in England. Among the members returned are many who have won eminence by books, and will bring to political discussion the prestige derived from successful authorship. Foremost among them, unquestionably, is Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, who owes his return to the impression made on the public by his thoughtful and admirably reasoned works. The position occupied by a man of this class, when he stands representative of the metropolitan borough of Westminster, is a proud one, that authors in England have heretofore rarely aspired to reach. The new member for Lambeth, THOMAS HUGHES, whose familiar *Tom Brown at Rugby* reflects a good deal of his own manliness and heartiness, has always been an able advocate of the rights of the lower classes. Mr. TORRENS, the member for Finsbury, is author of several books, including an *Industrial History of Free Nations*, *Life of Sir James Grahame*, &c. Mr. GOSCHEN, one of the members for the City of London, has written a really scientific book on that puzzling subject, *The Theory of Exchanges*, and is a gentleman of high mathematical talent. Mr. HENRY FAWCETT, returned member for Brighton, is Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge, and author of a manual of that science. The list might be further extended, proving undoubtedly that the old stigma against "theorists" and literary men is in a fair way to vanish before the spread of information and intelligence.

—Though complaints are often made of the scarcity of American humorous writings, it is certainly not the want of encouragement that keeps back this branch of the Belles Lettres. Among publishers Mr. G. W. CARLETON and Messrs. PETERSON & BROTHER seem to have made it their *specialité*, and with very satisfactory results to themselves. Messrs. PETERSON's *Library of American Humor* embraces some twenty-five volumes, including the western scenes and stories, and is eagerly bought at home and abroad, foreigners finding in it more true characterization of the real American life of the forest, the prairie and the wilderness than in any other source. Mr. CARLETON's new book, by "Artemus Ward," on the Mormons, is ordered largely in advance, and forms a companion to the *Squibob*, *Orpheus C. Kerr*, *Miles O'Reilly*, *Doesticks*, and other books from the same publisher, that have afforded a pleasant and harmless recreation to thousands, at a time when the horrors of war needed all the alleviation possible.

War-Pictures.

At SEITZ's, corner of Fourth-street and Broadway, are two pictures on exhibition, by J. A. OERTEL, representing scenes of the war so happily over. Mr. OERTEL spent three months in Virginia, with a Rhode Island Cavalry Regiment, early in the war, and these pictures are the fruit of sketches then made. Mr. OERTEL's unusual skill in the expression of *movement*, has found ample scope in the treatment of the subjects he has chosen—the *Stampede* and the *Virginia Turnpike*. In the first, a herd of stampeded cattle is making a blind, pell-mell rush for nowhere in particular, crowding and trampling each other in utter fright and disorder, no doubt to the great dismay of the unhappy drivers, but affording the satisfied artist a fine opportunity to display his vigorous drawing and effective color. In the second picture a number of vicious little mules are making desperate efforts to drag a heavy army-wagon up a narrow road, rendered next to impassable by frequent rains and the passage of army trains. The drawing and individualization of these animals are admirable, and exhibit close observation and a facile pencil. These fine pictures, by far the best war-pictures yet exhibited in New-York, belong to Mr. DOYLE, of Providence. They are, we understand, the first of a series representing army life in its various phases, which Mr. OERTEL has in contemplation. The value of such a series, showing, in a manner which no mere "word-painting" can, the living realities of our great war, is beyond expression. Pity 'tis that more *fine* war-pictures were not produced, or materials for them gathered, while the golden opportunity was present.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Condition of Public Feeling—Consequences of Withdrawing the Troops.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Monday, Aug. 14, 1865.

Mr. ADRIAN DICKINSON, a leading merchant of this city, who has recently returned from a trip to Fayetteville in this State, reports that it is not safe for a Union man to express his sentiments in that city.

Two women, school-teachers who were recently sent from Wilmington to Fayetteville, to establish a school for colored children, were informed by the Sheriff of the county, that they would not be allowed to start their schools, nor would they be allowed to land; but they might remain on the steamer until her return to Wilmington, inasmuch as they were women; if they were men they would receive such treatment as was awarded to such meddlesome characters before the war.

Mr. DICKINSON says that while he was in Fayetteville a negro was strung up by the thumbs, in the public square, and received forty-nine lashes from a civil officer recently appointed by Gov. HOLDEN.

Collisions are continually occurring in these insurrectionary States between the military and the representatives of the so-called provisional governments, which the officers of the army, the legal fraternity, and intelligent classes generally, regard as the greatest humbug and political farce of the age.

The Wilmington *Herald*, of the 8th, says:

"A short time ago, on the pledge of prominent citizens that the authority of the United States should be respected, its laws obeyed, and the proclamations of the President be considered as law until otherwise legally determined, the national troops were withdrawn from our neighboring town of Fayetteville, and the place surrendered to the control of the civil government appointed by Provisional Governor HOLDEN. The delegates to be elected to that convention were urged to leave the slavery question untouched. Sectional animosities were sought to be revived, and the people counseled to prevent immigration and the full development of the State. The officers of the army were sneeringly called 'elevated hod carriers,' and the former soldiers of the rebel army put in contrast with them as 'true Southern gentlemen.' The result of all this was of speedy development."

The same paper, of the 10th inst., also says:

"Gen. AMES, Gen. DUNCAN and Col. DONNELLAN have returned from an official visit to Fayetteville, where they went to ascertain the truth of the reports coming from there in regard to the treatment of the colored people.

The result of their visit substantiates the fact that the negroes have been cruelly treated, not only by the civilians, but also by the civil authorities there.

Two negroes were tied up and publicly whipped by the Sheriff, on the sentence of a magistrate.

Other negroes were tied up to trees and whipped, and left tied to the trees until a storm came up and prostrated the trees, and the poor negroes fell with them.

Citizens exercised the authority of masters over the negroes, and punished them at their will with such severity as to them seemed fit.

It is even reported that negroes have been killed in the most cruel manner.

The authors of these outrages should be brought to punishment. The troops are now under orders to go to Fayetteville. The government will enforce its policy. If the people will submit willingly, well and good; otherwise, they will be compelled to submit."

The Raleigh *Progress*, which has been predicting this state of things, as soon as the national troops were withdrawn from this State, says in its issue of the 11th inst.:

The people of Fayetteville, like those of some other towns in North Carolina, were extremely anxious to rid themselves of the Union troops, and made, through their prominent secessionists, all sorts of promises as to good behavior and loyalty, until finally, the national authorities, deceived by their hypocrisy, as the honest masses were in 1861, withdrew the troops and allowed the millenium to take place. And what was the result? Secession and treason again reared its head, the old abuse of the national troops commenced, the inferiority of the "Yankee" again became a common theme in press, street and parlor, until finally, after a few weeks of revelry and debauchery in secession and treason by the disloyal portion of the people of that staid, steady and respectable town, it is found necessary to garrison it, and *negro* troops are used for that purpose. We trust that those who are so anxious to hustle the troops off from Raleigh, before the Department Commandant, the Governor or the President is disposed to withdraw them, will take a lesson from the fate of Fayetteville."

Colgate's Honey Soap,

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

General Southern Land Agency.

ALL SOUTHERN STATES REPRESENTED.

EMIGRATION INVITED.

Land offices in every State, managed by the best business men, aided by eminent legal advisers in each county; will bring surplus lands, of untold agricultural and mineral wealth into market, without cost to the purchaser.

Offices established in the chief cities of the North and Europe, will furnish information gratis to those desiring to purchase or lease.

Particular attention given to titles, and no land subject to confiscation sold until released.

Parties wishing to sell or buy lands will apply to the offices in the States, or to this office; and lands offered for sale through the General Agency will be platted, exhibited and advertised without charge in their newspaper and otherwise.

For the present, KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq., will be Corresponding Secretary of the General Agency, and communications should be addressed to him, at the New-York office, No. 62 Broadway and No. 21 New-st.

The Boston and Philadelphia offices will soon be announced.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by **PHALON & SON.**

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine,

No. 508 Broadway.

We Pledge Our Reputation for the Fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been administered. Cures dysentery, and diarrhea and wind colic. Sure to regulate the bowels. Price, 35 cents a bottle.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,

INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS

AESTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

THE CELEBRATED APPARATUS FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH, LUNGS, THROAT, HEART AND CONSUMPTION,

may be consulted at his residence,

No. 816 BROADWAY.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement*. If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out, keeps the head clean; stands above comparison with any other hair dressing. Sold at the drug stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

U. S. Postal Currency—In denominations to suit may be obtained in packages of $5 and $10 each, by applying at the Cashier's window, *Times* Office.

Dr. Bicknell's Dysentery Syrup is purely vegetable and contains no opiate, and pleasant to take, and never fails to cure dysentery diarrhea, cholera morbus, &c. Excellent for children.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., Agents, No. 21 Park-row.

Ivory and Pearl Sleeve Buttons and Studs, initial and fancy patterns, a great variety; also, Ivory and Pearl Jewelry, latest styles, wholesale and retail. WM. M. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss and Bandage Institute has removed to No. 542 Broadway. Silk elastic stockings, elastic belts, shoulder-braces, &c., constantly on hand. A lady attendant. Open till 9 P. M.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch, and lock-stitch sewing-machines. No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Great Desideratum of the Day, the AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK. Office, No. 107 4th-av.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, JR., President, No. 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machine and Button Hole Machine, No. 625 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ULLMANN—BERRIAN.—At All Saint's Church, Briar Cliff, Westchester Co., on Saturday, Aug. 19, by Rev. Reuben W. Howes, Jr., DANIEL ULLMANN, Brigadier-General Vols., and AMELIA GOODIN, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Berrian, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, New-York.

DIED.

BARRETT.—At Bedford, Westchester County, on Saturday morning, Aug. 19, MOSES ST. JOHN BARRETT, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, without further notice.

BISHOP.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, of dysentery, CHARLES EDMUNDS, youngest son of John E. and Catharine A. Bishop, aged 3 years and 9 months.

The family and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his parents' residence, Cross-st., Elizabeth, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BRUTON.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 20, CHARLES, infant son of George and the late Annie Bruton.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 38 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

DISBROW.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday morning, Aug. 19, CLARENCE H., son of Livingston and Penina H. Disbrow, aged 2 years and 9 months.

Funeral took place on Sunday.

DODGE.—In this city, on Friday, Aug. 18, JANE ELIZABETH VAUGHN, wife of Jeremiah P. B. Dodge, and sister of Edward R. Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 39 Laight-st., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DUNHAM.—At Monticello, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 18, ARTHUR WOODRUFF, only child of Dr. Charles and Elisabeth W. Dunham, aged 13 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, No. 109 George-st., New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, the 21st inst.—to meet at 4 and move at 5.

DUNCOMB.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, GEORGE HERBERT, infant son of David S. and Mariette Duncomb.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 53 East 38th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DONHUE.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 20, ANN ELIZABETH, wife of M. Donhue, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 424 West 34th-st., on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FLEMING.—On Sunday evening, Aug. 20, SARAH FLEMING, relict of the late Samuel B. Fleming, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 124 Grove-st., Jersey City.

GIBBES.—At Belleville, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 20, ALFRED HENRY, only child of Alfred Hardwick and Rowena E. Gibbes, aged 2 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The funeral services will be held in the House of Prayer, Broad-st., Newark, at 2½ P. M. on Tuesday, the 22d inst., to which all friends are respectfully invited.

JACOBUS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 20, Mrs. SARAH W. JACOBUS, widow of the late Isaac Jacobus, aged 84 years and 2 days.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Wallace, Classon-av., 4th door north of Gates-av.

KNIGHT.—At Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Aug. 19, ALEXANDER, son of Alexander and Mary E. Knight, in the 16th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, at 1 o'clock this day, (Monday,) 21st inst. Carriages will be in attendance at 30th-st. depot, Hudson River Railroad, at 3 o'clock.

KIERSTED.—On Saturday afternoon, Aug 18, RACHEL H. KIERSTED, aged 77 years.

Her friends, and those of her brother, Henry T. Kiersted, and of her nephews, Isaac and James Coddington, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of James Coddington, No. 136 West Houston-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LAFETRA.—At Eatontown, N. J., Saturday morning, Aug. 19, MARY W., wife of Daniel W. Lafetra, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, Aug. 21, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of William P. Lafetra, Eatontown, N. J. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited.

LAFETRA.—At Squancum, N. J., on sixth day, eighth month, 18th, after a short illness, GEORGE F. LAFETRA, youngest son of James and Sarah Lafetra, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house in 27th-st., near 7th-av., on third day, (Tuesday,) the 22d, at 3 o'clock.

MOORE.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday morning, Aug. 20, FRANK FOSHAY, eldest son of Edwin and Mattie F. Moore, in the 4th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his grandfather, Jacob Foshay, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

MORTON.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, MARGARET MORTON, widow of the late Capt. Samuel Morton, aged 71 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 56 East 31st-st., on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OGDEN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 18, ROBERT T. OGDEN, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock.

RAPELYE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 20, JANE C., wife of John J. Rapelye, aged 22 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, Abram Stockholm, Bushwick-av., near De Kalb-place.

SINCLAIRE.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Aug. 20, THOMAS SINCLAIRE, M. D. LL. D., in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Barth, No. 38 East 12th-st., on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

WELLES.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday, Aug. 18, of acute peritonitis, JOHN A. WELLES, of Detroit, Mich., aged 56 years and 3 months.

The remains will be taken to Ann Arbor for interment.

WISE.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, ANNIE D., youngest daughter of Benjamin and Delia Wise, aged 7 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her parents, No. 215 East 52d-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

Manufacturers of

SOAP AND CANDLES.

Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps, constantly on hand.

Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

THE AMERICAN CONDENSED MILK COMPANY are prepared to supply families with their milk, from wagons, every morning, (Sundays excepted, as it will keep over from Saturday) at 40 cents per quart, on a basis of 8 cents a quart for pure milk. We are also ready to supply shippers and others with our preserved condensed milk, the best in the market. For particulars see our circulars at our office.

WHITE, BROS. & CO., No. 107 4th-av.

HOWE'S PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES—Howe's Army Scale—the best Scale in use.

HOWE & BOUVIER, No. 194 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN EASTERN COW, WITH A bull calf, lately arrived from Calcutta; one of those peculiar species known to naturalists, as the bison, and worshipped as a deity in its native country by the Brahmins. It can be seen at any time at No. 86 Madison-st.

ARMY CORPS BADGE, PINS AND RINGS of 16 carat gold, richly enameled. BRYANT & BENTLEY, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 13 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,
Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.
The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
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Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
London Bankers, THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
New-York Agency, No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRHORN, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.
The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.
Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.
AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 189 Broadway,
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN AGENT.
Gold bonds and stocks of all descriptions bought and sold on commission.
Accounts of banks, bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP
for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in insurance scrip,
No. 46 Pine-st.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

TRAVELING CREDITS
On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 WALL-ST.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all part of Europe, &c.

NOTICE.
OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

TRAVELING CREDITS.
Circular notes for £10 and upwards, on the Union Bank of London, available in all the principal towns and cities of Europe, for sale, at the current rate of exchange, by L. P. MORTON & CO., Bankers, No. 35 Wall-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.
WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.
In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY,
NORTH BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 14, 1865.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A corporation with the name of BENNINGTON AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, has been formed by the persons holding a majority in amount of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage upon the Western Vermont Railroad, and that the articles of association of said corporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on the 1st day of August, A. D., 1865, and a copy thereof was filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of each of the counties through which the said railroads passes, to wit: The Counties of Bennington and Rutland, on the 2d day of the same August.
T. W. PARK, President.
G. W. HARMAN, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS
KEEP ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
THE ISSUES OF
7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.
WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.
ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.
VERMILYE & CO.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000
MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
OF
$100, $500 and $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
1ST MAY AND 1ST NOVEMBER,
AND WITH PROVISIONS FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THEIR REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are the balance of the $3,500,000 of bonds of the company, issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton; and for furnishing coal, freight and passenger cars and engines.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended to Easton, will connect with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the Lehigh Canal Company's Road, now in the course of construction, and nearly completed, and with the East Pennsylvania Rail, which is proposed to be extended from Allentown to Easton.
These roads will supply the Morris and Essex Railroad immediately upon its completion, with an immense tonnage for transportation, and it must become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh and Eastern Schuylkill regions, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago and the great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road completed and in the course of completion, and upon the branch from Denville to Newark, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Phillipsburgh, including all rights, real estate, rolling stock and other property of the Company.
The Capital Stock of the Company, amounting to $3,200,000, has all been called in and expended upon the road, which, in addition to the amounts received and to be received from the bonds applied and to be applied to the extension of the present road and the building of the branch road, afford an undoubtedly ample basis for the security of these bonds. This will be evident from the fact that the business of the local road from Newark to Hackettstown has always been sufficient to pay 7 per cent. interest on the money invested in it.
Sealed proposals for these bonds will be received until Tuesday, the 22d August next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any portion. Ten per cent. will be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on the delivery of the bonds, which will be ready for delivery at once, or at any time within 30 days, at the option of the bidder. The accrued interest on the bonds will be charged to the date of payment.
The Directors reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids made, but if any bid be accepted all bonds bid for at a higher rate shall be awarded to the bidders at the rate of the lowest bid accepted.
The bonds will be coupon with the right of registration or by surrender of the coupons made transferable on the books of the company, at the pleasure of the holders. Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination and price per one hundred dollars.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, New-Jersey, either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

$30,000 WANTED—FOR A TERM OF years on improved property in this city; parties having that amount of their own to lend will address S. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted on liberal terms. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counsellor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000
ASSETS AUG. 1, 1865	$1,312,000

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the past six months has this day been declared, payable on demand.
Also, a scrip dividend to dealers entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending July 31, 1865, of THIRTY PER CENT., certificates for which will be issued Oct. 15, 1865.
Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable Oct. 15, 1865.
Interest on the new capital at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum from date of payment of final installment to Aug. 1, 1865, is also payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.
Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.
Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, INSURANCE BUILDINGS, No. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.
PURSUANT TO A RECENT ACT OF THE Legislature, and in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Department, the current fiscal year of this company will be extended to and terminate on the 31st day of December next. To adjust the affairs of the company to the new period, a dividend of interest to November 1, 1865, of six per cent. on the scrip of the company, will be paid on and after that day, and a further dividend of interest to February 1, 1866, of one and one-half per cent. on the scrip, will be paid on and after the last mentioned day; after which, dividends of interest will be payable on the 1st day of February in each year. Holders of scrip are requested to present it when receiving payment of interest to have the new day of payment noted thereon.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Aug. 5, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per cent. free of government tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, upon the preferred and common stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 59 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to the holders of said stock who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 21st inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the 2d of September next for transfers.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.
TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL CO., ROOM NO. 44 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable at the office of the company on and after Sept. 1. Transfer books closed from 25th inst. to 2d proximo.
G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEVADA GOLD AND SILVER MILL AND MINING COMPANY will pay their SIXTH Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHOE MINING COMPANY will pay their SECOND Quarterly Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug 14, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK AND REESE RIVER MINING COMPANY will pay their *Second* Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT., in GOLD, at the office of GEORGE A. FREEMAN and JOHN J. OSBORN, No. 30 Pine-st., on and after the 1st of September next. Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
JOHN J. OSBORN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1865.

THE UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. Transfer books will close on TUESDAY, the 15th, and reopen on WEDNESDAY, the 23d inst. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.
NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. AND government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent has been declared payable on demand.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., is dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON. The business will be liquidated by us, the surviving partners.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON,
COPARTNERSHIP.—The business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of NIMMONS & HAUGHTON.
SAMUEL NIMMONS,
M. G. HAUGHTON.
NEW-YORK, August 1, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the firm of WM. M. BRUNDAGE & BRO., for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold on commission, at No. 34 Pine-st.
WM. M. BRUNDAGE,
FRANK BRUNDAGE.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1865.
WILLIAM D. BLACK AND ELBERT B MONROE were admitted as partners in our firm the 1st day of March last.
BALL, BLACK & CO

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, SEVENTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, (XIth and XVIIth Wards of the City of New-York.)—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of section 28 of "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and amended by the act of March 3, 1865, that the annual list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under said acts on the first day of May, 1865, has been returned to me by the Assessor of this district, that the duties and taxes thereon have become due and payable, and that I will attend for the collection of the same at my office, No. 27 Bible House, Astor-place, in the City of New-York, on and after the EIGHTEENTH DAY of AUGUST, 1865, until the THIRTY-FIRST DAY of AUGUST, 1865, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., each day. The assessments on said list include the taxes on incomes and licenses, and payments may be made at any time before said period.—Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1865.
MARSHAL B. BLAKE,
Collector Seventh District, New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.
By order of the Comptroller.
JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, BARGES, AND SHIP-YARD.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Bureau of Rail and River Transportation,) at Washington, D. C., until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of the following named steamboats, barges and other property:
Side-wheel steamer Chickamauga, registered tonnage, 207 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Grant, registered tonnage, 190 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Burnside, registered tonnage, 204 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Thomas, registered tonnage, 14 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Sherman, registered tonnage, 140 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Wauhatchie, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Knoxville, registered tonnage, 36 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Dunbar, (wreck,) registered tonnage, — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kingston, registered tonnage, 93 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Kenesaw, registered tonnage, 166 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Bridgeport, registered tonnage, 184 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Holston, registered tonnage, 86 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Missionary, registered tonnage, 115 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Chattanooga, registered tonnage, 89 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Atlanta, registered tonnage, 221 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Resaca, registered tonnage, 182 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Lookout, registered tonnage, 173 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Stone River, registered tonnage, 214 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Clinch, registered tonnage, — tons.
Also, seven (7) gunwale barges.
One row-boat, and one model barge.
All of which can be seen at Chattanooga, Tenn., at any time prior to the day of sale.
Also, for the buildings, ways, stationary machinery and appurtenances in the United States ship-building yard at Chattanooga.
A full description of which can be seen at the offices of the Quartermasters of Transportation at Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Chattanooga.
Proposals are invited for each boat or barge separately; the name or the boat or description of the barge to be designated in the proposal.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Brevet Col. Arthur Edwards, A. Q. M., St. Louis, Mo.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for steamers barges, and other property at Chattanooga," "Bureau of Rail and River Transportation," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.
Payment to be made in United States currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
The Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.
TO IRON-FOUNDERS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 28, for the supply of CAST-IRON WATER-PIPE of the following dimensions, viz.:
For 339 straight pipes, each 12 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 70 straight pipes, each 9 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter; 80 straight pipes, each 6 feet 5 inches long, of 6 feet internal diameter. In all, 2,675 tons (of 2,240 pounds each) of pipe of 6 feet internal diameter.
Also for 7,300 lineal feet straight pipe of 20 inches internal diameter.
Also for 5,200 lineal feet straight pipe of 12 inches internal diameter.
18,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 6 inches internal diameter.
3,000 lineal feet straight pipe of 4 inches internal diameter, and
32 tons of branch-pipes and other special castings.
Separate proposals will be received for the whole of the six-feet pipe, or the whole of the twenty-inch pipe, or for all the other pipe and special castings. Each proposal must be indorsed with the title of the supply to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering. Forms for the bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO BRASS FOUNDERS.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Brass Stop-cocks," also with the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda, City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Aug. 28, for the supply of
1,500 ¾-inch brass stop-cocks.
500 ½-inch brass stop-cocks.
25 1-inch brass stop-cocks.
Forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1865.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED ON FRIDAY, 25th inst., at the office of the company, Athens, Greene Co., New-York, for filling about 30,000 cubic yards, for building 200 feet of dock, and freight shed 500 feet long. For further information, apply at the engineer's office, as above. D. DREW, President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HAT MANUFACTORY, situated in Orange, well found in every particular, and at the head of a fine stream of water running the whole length of the property. The buildings are in a good state of repair. Apply to H. FARMER, Box No. 51 Post-office, Orange, N. J.

$5,000—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to invest this amount in a manufacturing or other legitimate business; is competent to attend to office, outside traveling, or general management of a business of fair proportions; references exchanged. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $5,000 TO extend a florist and nursery business near the city; a very good opening for the right kind of man with good reference. Address Box No. 22 Post-office, Astoria, Long Island.

EXCLUSIVE OR PARTIAL INTERES in two valuable patents for sale. Address W. T., B No. 4.035 New-York Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FROM A PUBLIC STOREHOUSE IN Washington, D. C., on or about April 20, 1865, the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, viz.: No. 360, for 25 shares Lake Superior Silver Lead Co., and No. 342, for 25 shares Mendota Mining Co., both standing in the name of Col. C. B. Comstock. All persons are called on to show cause why new certificates should not be issued in lieu thereof.

FOUND—ON WEDNESDAY, 9TH INST., ON THE Fulton ferry-boat, a PURSE, containing some money. The owner can receive the same by applying to R. P. BUSH, at Hunt & Dusenbury's, Nos. 4 and 5 Astor House, by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
All persons having claims against us, will please forward statement of same to our address, HUGHES, CALDWELL & CO., Richmond, Va.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following-named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES and other property:
AT CINCINNATI, O., UNTIL MONDAY, AUG. 28, 12 M.
For the stern-wheel steamboat D. C. Horton, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Meigs, registered 75 tons.
Stern-wheel steamboat Gen. Crook, formerly B. C. Levy, registered 131 tons.
And two (2) wharf-boats, registered 154 and 145 tons.
All of which can be seen at GALLIPOLIS, O., until the day of sale.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at PARKERSBURGH, Va.
One (1) wharf-boat, lying at CATLETTSBURGH, Ky.
And the model barges Horace and Capitola, lying at CINCINNATI, O.
All of which can be seen at those places until the day of sale.
AT LOUISVILLE, KY., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 12 M., for the
Model barges Charmer, Henry Clay, Woolfolk, Payne No. 5 and B. Norton and for seventeen (17) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at LOUISVILLE, Ky., until the day of sale.
For the side-wheel steamboat D. A. January, registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamboat Ohio (wreck.)
Stern-wheel tug-boat T. D. Horner, registered 139 tons.
And thirteen (13) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ALBANY, Ind., until the day of sale.
AT ST. LOUIS, MO., UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 12 M
Side-wheel steamer Autocrat, registered 862 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Izetta, registered 476 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. H. Baldwin, registered 208 tons.
Side-wheel steamer John Raine, registered 620 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Metropolitan, registered 387 tons.
Side-wheel steamer R. C. Wood (formerly the Louisiana), registered 787 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Nebraska, registered 673 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Baltic, registered 700 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Emma, registered 194 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Victor, registered 80 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alpha, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Nick W Hughes, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel (tow-boat) steamer Newsboy, registered 125 tons
Stern-wheel steamer Silver Lake, registered 140 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer M. V. Baird, registered 91 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer United States, registered 50 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Echo (sunk).
Stern-wheel steamer Mattie Cabler, registered 180 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Porter, registered 113 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Alone, registered 211 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer J. S. Pringle, registered 318 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Hopkins, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lioness (tow-boat), registered 233 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Carrie Jacobs, registered 156 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Annie Jacobs, registered 206 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lotus, registered 150 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Virginia Barton, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug J. C. Rumsey, registered 60 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Michigan, registered 128 tons.
Stern-wheel tow-boat Huron, registered 128 tons.
Wharf-boat Dearborn, 300 tons.
ALSO.
For the model barges General Sheridan, Keokuk No. 1, Keokuk No. 2, Trenton, St. Louis, Hartford, Anna, Archie, Larimer, William Tell, Frank Dougherty, Duchess, Chantie, Phillips, Vulcan No. 1, Vulcan No. 2, Vulcan No. 3, Vulcan No. 4, Vulcan No. 5, Vulcan No. 6, Vulcan No. 7, Rosa, Glendale, Rowena, J. C. Gault, Bob Grier, Dan. Risley, Ed. Kline, Susie, Jessie, Gilmore, Southerner, Guthrie, C. J. Caffrey, Ben. Gerrish, Cartwright, and burnt wrecks of Guthrie, Haight and Hercules.
And seven (7) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at ST. LOUIS, Mo., until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 300 tons; wharf-boat, (J. C. Irwin,) 148 tons; seventy-seven (77) gunwale barges; model barges Emma, Fanny, Adam Sproule, Laura and Roanoke; six (6) coal boats; one (1) yawl boat; four (4) skiffs and two (2) small flats.
All of which can be seen at CAIRO, ILLINOIS, until the day of sale.
Also, stern-wheel steamer Lue Eaves, registered 50 tons; model barges Austrelitz, Westmoreland, Roanoke, Josephine, and No. 9; and three (3) box barges.
All of which can be seen at EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, until the day of sale.
Also, screw tug Little Giant, registered 53 tons; and six (6) gunwale barges.
All of which can be seen at MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, until the day of sale.
Also, one (1) wharf-boat, 426 tons; one (1) gunwale barge, and two (2) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at HELENA, ARKANSAS, until the day of sale.
Also, wharf-boat H. R. W. Hill, 800 tons; wharf-boat Michigan, 137 tons; wharf-boat Chancellor, 365 tons; five (5) gunwale barges, and one (1) coal-boat.
All of which can be seen at the MOUTH OF WHITE RIVER until the day of sale.
Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property endorsed thereon, and addressed to Brigadier-General L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of River Transportation, at the points designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payment to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. Arthur Edwards, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Missouri.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brig.-Gen., and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES AND OTHER PROPERTY.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.
AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the
Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.
AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for
Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.
AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for
One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.
AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the
Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.
ALSO, for the
Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-wheel steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.
AT MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT 12, 12 M., FOR THE
Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers, registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.
Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.
The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.
Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.
A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.
By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Genera and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
25,000 ANIMALS TO BE SOLD DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST.
In the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Delaware, Maryland, and New-Jersey, and the District of Columbia.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday and Friday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
New-York City, Wednesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 8, 200 Horses.
Elmira, Tuesday, August 15, 500 Mules.
Albany, Friday, August 25, 500 Mules.
Buffalo, Wednesday, August 30, 500 Mules
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 200 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Wednesday and Saturday of each week, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Pottsville, Tuesday, August 1, 200 Mules.
Mifflintown, Friday, August 4, 200 Mules.
York, Friday, August 4, 200 Horses.
Newville, Wednesday, August 9, 100 Horses.
Newville, Thursday, August 10, 100 Mules.
Reading, Friday, August 11, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Wednesday, August 16, 100 Horses.
Erie, Thursday, August 17, 200 Horses.
Shippensburgh, Thursday, August 17, 100 Mules.
Williamsport, Friday, August 18, 200 Horses.
Indiana, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Wednesday, August 23, 100 Horses.
Chambersburgh, Thursday, August 24, 100 Mules.
Milton, Friday, August 25, 200 Horses.
Carlisle, Wednesday, August 30, 100 Horses.
Carlisle, Thursday, August 31, 100 Mules.
OHIO.
Columbiana, Tuesday, August 1, 100 Horses.
Salem, Wednesday, August 2, 100 Horses.
Alliance, Thursday, August 3, 200 Horses.
Canton, Saturday, August 5, 200 Horses.
Cleveland, Tuesday, August 8, 1,000 Mules.
Massillon, Tuesday, August 15, 200 Horses.
Crestline, Thursday, August 17, 500 Mules.
Cleveland, Monday, August 21, 200 Horses.
INDIANA.
Fort Wayne, Thursday, August 24, 1,000 Mules.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 200 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 200 Mules each day
NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Thursday, August 10, 200 Mules.
Trenton, Thursday, August 24, 200 Mules.
MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Wednesday, August 9, and Wednesday of each week thereafter, 200 Horses each day.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Each week-day, 200 Mules.
GIESBORO, D. C.
Each week-day except Wednesday, 200 Horses.
An opportunity to purchase a superior class of saddle and draft animals, at far less than their true value, is now offered to the public.
Though the majority of them are sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and must be sold.
Many of the mules were bought in the beginning of the war, when young, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.
At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

LARGE AND VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY AT AUCTION.
ACTON COPPER MINE OF CANADA.
Will be sold on SATURDAY, Sept. 2, at the Merchants' Exchange, Boston, by J. L. HENSHAW & BRO., Auctioneers, this large and valuable property, situated at Acton Vale, C. E., on the line of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and half a mile from Acton Station. It contains one hundred acres of land, and is one mile in length on the strike of the vein. The mine is very thoroughly equipped with all buildings, machinery and fixtures necessary for raising, dressing and shipping from 600 to 800 tons of marketable ore per month. The machinery embraces among other items, four steam engines, of from 12 to 45 horse-power each, with heavy boilers; one Blake's Rock Breaker; a large and powerful crushing mill, pumping and hoisting machinery, &c.
There are extensive arrangements for dressing ore by water; also, blast furnaces, with large blast cylinders, &c. All of the machinery is nearly new and in complete order. The "supplies" and stores on hand cost over $7,000.
The entire property will be sold in one lot. For further particulars inquire of the Treasurer of the South-eastern Mining Company, No. 13 Exchange-st., Boston, or of ROBERT LECKIE, Esq., on the premises.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.
Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmond Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Car five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.
AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.
Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:
On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.
On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.
The above stock is all new and of the very best quality. The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, 1865, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton agent, about
1,000 BALES NEW-ORLEANS AND NORTH CAROLINA COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st.
Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneer, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS.
MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7, 1865.
Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, at Warehouse on G-st., above 21st-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.:
FIFTY-TWO MEDICINE WAGONS,
which have been used in the government service.
Successful bidders will be required to remove their purchases within five (5) days from sale.
Terms—Cash in government funds.
C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF BARGES.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 22d inst., at 12 o'clock M., at Pier No. 55 North River, foot of Hammond-st., the following barges, viz.:
E. R. LAMB, 117 tons.
THOMAS CLARKSON, 120 tons.
WM. BAXTER, 110 tons.
Terms cash at time of sale.
By order of Gen. VAN VLIET, Q. M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
TUESDAY, AUG. 22, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., in the house east side of Clinton-av., between Green and Gates avs., Brooklyn—Handsome furniture, by Brooks: Rosewood parlor suites, in hair cloth; marble-top etagere, centre-tables, book-shelves, arm-chairs, mahogany, oak and marble-top chamber suites; spring and hair mattresses, oak extension table, buffet, chairs, china dinner and tea sets, glassware, rosewood marble-top hatstand, Brussels three-ply carpets, oil-cloths, &c., with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at salesroom.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, Aug. 22, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at Cleary's Stables, No. 19 East 18th-st., a span of bay horses, top wagon, two-seated wagon, double harness, blankets, &c. To be sold by order of the executors to close the estate of the late Victor Barsalow, Esq.

PUBLIC SALE AT PHILADELPHIA.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Very elegant country seat and farm over 87 acres, with superior improvements, on the Byberry and Andalusia Turnpike, about 7 minutes' drive from steamboat and railroad stations, 14 miles from Market-st. On TUESDAY, Sept. 12, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that country place known as Wyndlawn, containing 87 acres, — perches, situate on the Byberry and Andalusia turnpike, which leads from Andalusia steamboat landing and the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad station directly past the property. It is situate in a most desirable and beautiful neighborhood, and surrounded with elegant improvements, and very convenient of access both by persons residing either in New-York or Philadelphia. May be examined any day previous to sale on application to the owner and occupant, JESSE E. SMITH, Esq., who sells on account of going to Europe. There are nine daily trains from Philadelphia, and two steamboats.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.
Full particulars in handbills, copies of which may be had at the auction rooms of Bangs, Merwin & Co., Broadway and 4th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
CONDEMNED STORES AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn:
PROVISIONS—A large quanity of Bread, Beef, Flour, Rice, Beans, Butter, Coffee, &c., &c.
CLOTHING—Pea Jackets, Round Jackets, Flannel Jumpers, Shirts, Drawers, Trousers, Shoes, Caps, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of Cloth, Flannel, Nankin, Sheeting, Duck, &c., &c.
SMALL STORES—4,800 lbs. Tobacco, Handkerchiefs, Ribbon, Tape, Knives, Scissors, Scrub and Shoe Brushes, Soap, &c., &c.
A list of the articles to be sold can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. Z. BURNHAM, Auctioneer.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE at public auction, THIS DAY, (Monday) at the elegant five-story brown-stone residence No. 45 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., sale commencing at 10½ o'clock: Drawing-room suites, piano-forte, etageres, bookcase, mirrors, carpets, paintings, bronzes, curtains, clock, bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, mattresses, extension tables, sideboard, sofas, chairs, elegant sets china, glass, silver ware, table cutlery, linens.

FOR SALE.

ALLEN & BROWN.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96. Broadway,
Offer for sale the following houses and lots:
5th-av., corner, with stable on extra lot.
5th-av., near 15th-st., extra size lot.
Madison-av., near 34th-st.
East 23d-st., extra size. West 39th-st., near 5th-av.
East 39th-st., near Madison-av. West 38th-st., near 5th-av. East 42d-st., near 5th-av. West 42d-st., near 6th-av., West 33d-st., near 5th-av. West 38th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, a number of other houses and lots in good locations.

FOR SALE.—BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE AND theatre property, located on 2d and Broad sts., between Arch and Race sts., Philadelphia, and known as the Newlin Brewery. The malt-house is four stories high and has three large malting floors; the brewery is first-class; the theatre is half a block distant, and at a small expense could be converted into a splendid malting establishment. The cellars under the brewery are arched, with hard ground floors, are filled with vats of the largest size, and extend under ground fully half a square. There are also six tenant-houses connected with the property. For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—We offer for sale two fine mill-sites, two elegant residences, together with a variety of farms and city property. Binghamton is unsurpassed for beauty, and is rapidly increasing in permanent wealth. There can be no more desirable place of residence in the State. It is situated at the junction of two fine rivers; is traversed by four lines of railroad and a canal. Heavy contracts on the Chenango Canal and the Albany and Susquehanna Road are now creating a great demand for labor here. ISBELL & VERPLANCK, No. 93 Washington-st., Binghamton.

FOR SALE—AT FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG Island, handsome locations for the purpose of erecting a new pavilion or other buildings, or a company can be formed for that purpose; the best of bathing, fronting on the beach, bay and ocean. Also, a new building, with a quantity of ground, suitably situated, for sale or to lease. Other lands in the village of Far Rockaway. A railroad will be completed this season connecting New-York with this farm. Apply to SAMUEL R. B. NORTON, or FRANKLIN NORTON, on the farm.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO VALUABLE LOTS and buildings, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-street; lots 59 feet 9 inches by 108 feet; buildings cover nearly the whole ground; suitable for manufacturing or the leather business; with or without steam power; two open floors 56x100, basement and cellar, same size with arched wall in centre; six vaults under sidewalk; the property will pay 15 per cent as an investment. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE on the north side of 86th-st., between the 2d and 3d avenues; the house is large (40x38) and fine, with all the modern improvements; the grounds attached are finely shaded by large trees, and contain about seventeen lots, (25x100,) on which is a stable and also a bowling alley. Apply to A. QUACKENBUSH, on the premises; or at No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, on the bank of the Raritan River, within 30 miles of New-York; 46 acres tillable land, with a great variety of fruit, &c.; house 40 feet square, with gas and water in; beautiful lawn, well shaded; farm house, gardener's house, barns, stables, cow-house, henery, &c., with the stock and farming utensils. Apply to C. J. FISHER, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—20 TO 50 acres, more or less, for a fruit farm, 1½ to 2 hours from New-York, convenient to depot, schools, churches, &c.; a water-front or view preferred, and running stream or spring to supply buildings indispensable. Address, with full particulars, plan of house, quantity and varieties of fruit, HENRY, Box No. 3,314 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE VILLAGE PROPerty; frame house, nearly new; has fourteen rooms and as many closets; good barn, &c., &c.; abundance of good water; garden large and rich; great variety of fruit. Terms easy. Address B. S. N., care R. S. Gould, corner Murray and Greenwich sts., or inquire of him.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NEW TWO-story, brown-stone basement, brick house, with high stoop and all modern improvements, near Clinton-av., convenient to cars, with furniture nearly new, if desirable; terms easy; owner going South. Address F. E., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES AND LOTS.—Three-story and basement, brown-stone; all modern improvements; beautiful location; first-class; south side 57th-st., 225 feet west of 1st-av; 100-feet street. Inquire of FRANCIS GRIMM, on the premises, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—1½ miles south of Yonkers, on the Post road, 12 miles from Madison-square; large house and carriage house, plenty of large shade trees; 4 to 5 acres; suitable for a gentleman's residence. Apply to the owner, No. 4 Jauncey-court.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY FOR SALE—Fine stone house and 40 acres on Manor Road. Gardens, outbuildings, &c., all in perfect order. Also, a number of eligible building sites adjoining, with fine views. Apply to H. B. TURNER, No. 5 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house southeast corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., 25 feet front, with all the modern improvements. For permits to view and particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—MODERN TWO-story cottage, in complete order; excellent location; five minutes' walk from depot; half acre of ground, stable, fruit and shade. Apply to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 80 ACRES, AT Moonachie, N. J.; good buildings, good land, plenty of fruit, well watered, two miles from railroad station, seven miles from Hoboken. Apply to J. J. TALLMAN, No. 192 Broadway.

A HOUSE AND 10 LOTS FOR $3,800, IN good order; fine garden; located near Morrisania; handy to depot; terms easy. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 159 West 38th-st., in fine order, and a genteel family residence; price $9,000; possession this Fall. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE PLOT OF LOTS, with the improvements, on 6th-av., and between 124th and 125th sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone houses in West 36th-st., near Broadway—size 20x50; lot half block. Price, $11,000; $6,000 can remain. Apply at No. 139 West 36th-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—EIGHT LOTS IN 113TH and 114th-sts., Harlem. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—ON 5TH-AV., AN ELEGANTLY FURnished house, with stable; rent $1,000 per month.
ALSO, FOR SALE,
on 5th-av., an elegant house and stable for $70,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 78th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

LOFTS, OFFICES AND STUDIOS TO LET—In the new marble buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. Apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GENtleman wishes to rent a first-class furnished house in an unexceptionable neighborhood, to the 1st of May next, or one year longer from that date. Any person going abroad, and wishing to rent their house, will find this an excellent opportunity, as the family is small and very careful. Address Box No. 4,856 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—A PRIvate family wish to rent a well-furnished house in a pleasant neighborhood, for from four to six months from the 1st of November. Address W. C., Box No. 2,186 Post-office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN GOOD LOcality, furnished or unfurnished. Address V., Box No. 3,721, Post-office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORK ON COAL OILS AND PETROLEUM.
Just published. Second edition, greatly enlarged.
Price $3. Free by mail on receipt of price.
A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON COAL, PETROLEUM AND OTHER DISTILLED OILS, by ABRAHAM GESSNER, M. D., F. G. S., revised and enlarged by GEORGE WELDEN GESSNER, Consulting Chemist and Engineer, with fifty illustrations of refineries, apparatus, tools, &c.
⁂ This work is thoroughly practical, and intended for the use of all engaged in the coal oil interest.
BAILLIERE BROTHERS,
No. 520 Broadway, New-York.

ON MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY—A PHYsiological and Medical Essay, of great value to persons of feeble health. Just published, and sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D. 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

WATER WHEELS.—THE HELICAL JONVAL TURBINE, by J. E. STEVENSON, Hydraulic Engineer. Patentee and manufacturer, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 337 and 339 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE, A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September. Address the Rector. Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y. The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. MACAULAY'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 258 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 6. Until that time, address by letter as above.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS, No. 161 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., New-York. Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy. All modern languages taught and spoken. A preparatory class connected with the institution. Commencement first MONDAY in September. For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE Affords the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French conversation, and Lewis' gymnastics for ladies, and military drill for gentlemen daily, without extra charge. A new gymnasium, costing $6,000; 18 instructors. Term opens Sept. 11. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. "Under Mr. HAZELTINE'S superintendence, it is already taking high rank."—"Irenæus," N. Y. Observer, July 13, 1865. C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, WATERBURY, CONN. A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address Rev. E. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS KENNEDY'S French and English boarding and day school, for young ladies, No. 41 West 18th-st., New-York, will reopen on the 20th of September. Miss KENNEDY receives a very limited number of boarding pupils, who are under her own especial supervision, and have every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address as above.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, A boarding-school for Boys, 16 miles above New-York, on the Hudson. Get circulars of W. H. Arthur & Co., No. 39 Nassau-st., N. Y., or of BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, Flushing, L. I. Boarding-school for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 13, 1865. For circulars, address Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 125 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 E. 21st-st., will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. In charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, will re-open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Terms, $60 per quarter. For circulars apply to Mr. J. H. Fonda, American Exchange Bank, No. 28 Wall-st., N. Y.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.—A good location for the board and tuition of young children, of both sexes, may be found by application to Messrs. E. B. KINGSBURY, No. 155 South-st.; R. C. LAYTON, No. 117 Front-st.; A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery, and H. E. RUSSELL, No. 27 Wall-st.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 11. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4. Large shaded playgrounds, and facilities for obtaining a thorough academic education, English and classical. Address E. T. MACK, Principal. FLATBUSH, L. I., Aug. 7, 1865.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, engages by his system of "hand-training" to remove stiffness, cramping or trembling from the worst hand, in one week, and enable any lady or gentleman to write with ease, style and satisfaction.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session begins Sept. 14. For circulars apply to MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; or JARED REID, JR., Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN. STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 230 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

AMENIA FEMALE SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Rev. SIDNEY P. YORK, A. M., Principal. First-class institution for young ladies. Fall session of twenty weeks opens Sept. 7. For circulars or rooms, address G. W. CENTER.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MRS. HENRY SIMONS' ENGLISH, French, German and Hebrew Institute will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6; at home after Aug. 30. Nos. 173 and 175 West 39th-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD. Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30. Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Address as above for circulars.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J. Will re-open, Sept. 4.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 148,) will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

PRACTICAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. Book-keeping, writing and arithmetic, as required in first-class business houses, taught at this institute by VOGELSDORFF, practical teacher and recent wholesale merchant.

GREAT EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES in the beautiful "Connecticut River Valley." BURNHAM'S AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS. By far the largest, most complete and thorough institution of the kind in New-England, where Young Men receive a thorough training, and are properly fitted for all Business Pursuits. GREAT IMPROVEMENT in the method of Instruction, uniting School-room and Counting-room upon a plan that secures all the practical advantages of each. The Student Buys, Sells, Barters, Ships, Consigns, Discounts, Insures, and keeps his Accounts, as in Actual Business. Prof. JOHN W. FOWLER, LL. D., for eighteen years President of the "New-York State and National Law School," Poughkeepsie, has charge of Law Department, and will devote himself to the general interest of the Students of this College. NORMAL WRITING DEPARTMENT in charge of the best Business and Ornamental Penman and Teacher on the Continent. LIBERAL DEDUCTIONS made to soldiers who have received disabling and honorable wounds while in their country's service. WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT.—"The success of this college is so great as to warrant the belief that it will eventually become the LARGEST as it already is the BEST institution of the kind in the country."—*Springfield Republican, June 21, 1865.* WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.—Circulars, Papers, &c., giving full particulars relating to the Course of Study, exact expense of Board and Tuition, may be had by addressing LOUIS W. BURNHAM, President, Springfield, Mass.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AV. French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

PRIVATE TUTOR. Prof. E. TELLERING will be happy to receive, at his recitation-rooms, No. 819 Broadway—established 1852—one or two young men of good habits, wishing thoroughly to acquire from a private tutor, French, Latin, English grammar and composition, history, geography; also, German and Greek, if required. Further particulars on application.

MRS. WILLIAMES' English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—GOLDSMITH'S PENMANship and Book-keeping, No. 756 Broadway. All may secure their Fall lessons at the half prices of the Summer term, by entering their names this month. The full prices will positively be resumed Sept. 1. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence, Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY, CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. Fall term opens on MONDAY, Sept. 4. For circulars address C. RUTHERFORD, A. M., Principal.

MR. CUMMINGS WILL RECOMMENCE his lessons in Art-Drawing and Painting on MONDAY, the 18th of September. Apply at residence, No. 105 East 36th-st.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 28th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

MLLE. QUERIPEL'S FRENCH AND English school will reopen Sept. 11, at 78th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

TEACHERS.

ALL TEACHERS WHO SEEK POSITIONS should have "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE'S" Application Form. Experienced Teachers are in great demand, specially for *Music*, French, Drawing, Classics, Mathematics and Military Drill. ALL WHO WANT GOOD TEACHERS will find best possible facilities for being suited at American School Institute's offices. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York. Philadelphia Office: 512 Arch-st.; Western Office: Chicago, Illinois.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR ENGLISH, French, German, Classics, Painting, Music, Military Tactics, and other branches, to fill vacancies, and to report opportunities for teaching to other members of the Institute and Union, East and West, North and South; salaries range from $300 to $2,500. N. B.—Call or address all applications for Teachers, Pupils or Schools, to the NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 486 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH TUTOR TO TAKE charge of a boy 10 years old; his services will be required for five or six hours daily; must be a good classical scholar and instruct Latin with the English pronunciation. Address M. C., Box No. 388 Post-office, N. Y., stating terms, name and address.

WANTED—IN A DAILY MISSION SCHOOL, A female teacher competent to give instruction in the rudiments of English education and in vocal music. Apply by letter, or in person, to No. 25 West 41st-st., New-York City.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 36th-st.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as French teacher in a school; has had long experience in teaching and can give good references. Address D. B., Leicester, Mass.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

BARGAINS IN WATCHES AT ORIGINAL JACOBS' 407 BROADWAY NY

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 3 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper, Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLLECTIONS for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES and ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address L. BROWN & CO., No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

Outside Steamship Line FOR BOSTON.

The Neptune Line of Steamers, Tri-Weekly, FOR BOSTON, DIRECT, VIA LONG ISLAND SOUND. COMPRISING THE NEW AND STAUNCH SCREW STEAMERS, (EACH HAVING FIVE WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS,) NEPTUNE, NEREUS AND GLAUCUS, 2,000 TONS EACH, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THIS ROUTE. One of which will leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. Returning, will leave Central Wharf, Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. THE NEW SEA-GOING STEAMERS METIS, THETIS AND DORIS, 1,500 TONS EACH, BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THE ROUTE, will shortly follow, forming a daily line. The first steamer will leave Pier No. 27 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug 5. No charge for wharfage in Boston. Agent in Boston, E. H. Rockwell, end of Central Wharf. ISAAC ODELL, Freight Agent, Pier No. 27 North River.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.) NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	3,100	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows: SCOTLAND, SATURDAY, Aug. 26; LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, Sept. 2; PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY, Sept. 9; AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER. The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line. Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency. The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor. For freight or cabin passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st. For steerage passage, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR. CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23. CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30. PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 6. AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13. SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20. ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage $132 50. Second Cabin Passage 80 00. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage $112 50. Second Cabin Passage 65 00. payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. CITY OF CORK, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23; ETNA, SATURDAY, Aug. 26; CITY OF LIMERICK, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Sept. 2; and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River. RATES OF PASSAGE, BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD. Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST. The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK. EUROPE, A. DUCHESNE, FRIDAY, Sept. 15. LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13. PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD. First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class. Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class. *Medical attendance free of charge.* For further information apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York. At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.) At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA. VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865. THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st. DEPARTURES. Sept. 1, NEW-YORK, TINKLEPAUGH, (Connecting at Panama with Sacramento.) Sept. 16, OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (Connecting at Panama with Golden City.) For freight or passage apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK. GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND. THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M., ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway. Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND. REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M. Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates. The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT, STAR LINE SEMI-WEEKLY. The first-class United States Mail steamships IDAHO, HOLMES, Commander, AMERICA, LINDY, Commander, CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander, NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander. The IDAHO will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON, No. 11 Broadway. The AMERICA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 26. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO., Agents in Savannah.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN. CUMBERLAND, Capt. MURRAY. The new and elegant steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway. The CUMBERLAND leaves on THURSDAY, Aug. 31. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO., Agents, Charleston.

NORTH CAROLINA. EDENTON, PLYMOUTH, WILLIAMSTON AND HAMILTON. Freight for the above points can be shipped per steamships HATTERAS and ALBEMARLE, leaving every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River, and will be forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, Mr. S. C. ELLIOTT, free of charge, by steamers direct from Norfolk to those points. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. The United States mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave Sept. 7.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CUBA FOR Liverpool. The CUBA, JAS. STONE, Commander, will sale from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 23d inst. A steamboat will leave the company's wharf, at Jersey City, at 7 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The PERSIA will sail 6th September. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship UNITED STATES, G. SHARP, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and the NORTH STAR, I. G. JONES, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR CHARLESTON DIRECT. PASSAGE AND FREIGHT REDUCED. Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships. ALHAMBRA. GRANADA. ANDALUSIA. QUAKER CITY. The favorite and elegant side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, WM. H. WEST Commander, having been fitted and furnished in the handsomest manner, is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14, East River, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st. The GRANADA will follow on SATURDAY, 26th inst.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. WEEKLY LINE. VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander. ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander. The new, elegant and fast steamship ARIADNE, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway. Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT. PIONEER LINE. First-class passage $35. The new and fast sailing steamship ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 11, North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT. REGULAR LINE. The first-class steamships VICKSBURGH, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS. KALORAMA, Capt. JOS. DENTY. GENERAL CUSTER, Capt. ROSE. The steamship KALORAMA will sail SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October. Passage money to Nassau $45. Passage money to Havana 50. Payable in gold or its equivalent. ☞ No freight received on day before sailing. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY WEEKLY LINE. The new and splendid steamship ATLANTA, A. K. WILLIAMS, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for a limited number of passengers, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway. The STAR OF THE SOUTH follows, leaving here on Sept. 2. Agents at New-Orleans, JAMES CONNOLY & CO.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT. ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Regular weekly United States Mail Line. TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander. EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander. The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The COASTWISE COMPANY will dispatch on the 26th of August at noon, The A 1 steamer FLAG, G. W. BROWN, Master, from pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $50. SECOND CABIN PASSAGE, $30. Freight 25 cents per foot. Large lots by agreement. Insurance guaranteed and effected at the lowest rates. Consignments forwarded at cost. Charges advanced. Apply at No. 177 West corner of Warren-st. D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT. The steamship REPUBLIC, Capt. DOLLARD, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M. Passage, with first-class accommodations, $60. For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. The GEO. CROMWELL will leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 9, North River.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ. The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.—ATLANTIC COAST Mail Steamship Company.—The fast A 1 steamship FLAMBEAU, Capt. REIMER, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 50 North River, and will leave for the above port on Wednesday, 23d August, at 3 P. M., landing her cargo on the wharf at Mobile without lighterage. For freight or passage, having very fine accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 141 Broadway.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH iron steamship ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain. ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS. BRITANNIA, SATURDAY, Aug. 26. CALEDONIA, SATURDAY, Sept. 6. Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency. F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. 1865. One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. L. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH, AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

STEAMBOAT TO CHARTER.—THE PASSENGER steamboat TAMINEND, 300 tons burden, speed 14 miles an hour, well furnished and in complete order. Apply to R. CORNELL WHITE, 11 Murray-st.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY. Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

BASS & CO., BREWERS, BURTON ON TRENT., having information of the fraudulent use of their trade labels in the United States, hereby offer a reward of $200 for evidence that will secure the conviction of any person perpetrating this fraud, the information to be given to THOS. McMULLEN, No. 44 Beaver-st., New-York, Agent for the sale of this celebrated Al-

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, AT WINTER GARDEN, No. 667 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. EXTRA ATTRACTION. PANTOMIME ON HORSEBACK. AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾. The very laughable Pantomime of Monsieur DUCHALUMEAU, PLEASING, EXCITING, MIRTH-INSPIRING. TONY DENIER, MR. C. K. FOX, MONS. GROSSI, MASTER TIMOTHY, MLLE. AURIOL, AND MISS SHELL, will appear, together with the FULL AND EFFICIENT CORPS DE BALLET. Previous to Pantomime. GRAND DIVERTISEMENT. FIGHTING GLADIATORS BY THE TALLEEN BROTHERS AND THE NICOLO TROUPE. FANCY AND COMIC DANCES by Miss E. SHELL, Miss DAVENPORT and Master TIMOTHY. W. B. HARRISON, Comic and Extemporaneous Singer. THE FEARLESS YOUTH—YOUNG NICOLO, THE WONDER OF THE WORLD, ON THE PERILOUS FLYING-TRAPEZE. THE GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES, MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN, Weighing 660 Pounds. NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, over 8 feet high. THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY. DOORS OPEN AT 2 O'CLOCK. Admission 30 cents; Children, under ten, 15 cents; Parquet and Balcony, 60 cents. DONATIONS OF CURIOSITIES TO THE NEW MUSEUM received at CHINESE BUILDINGS, Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway.

SCOTTISH GAMES. Ninth annual games of the New-York Caledonian Club will take place at JONES' WOOD, on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, 1865. Tickets 25 cents. Members who wish tickets can procure them from the Secretary, No. 12 Bank-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE NO. 206, F. & A. M.—The Members of Empire City Lodge No. 206, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to appear at the Lodge-room, (Broadway, cor. 12th-st.,) this (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, WILLIAM W. SCHUTZ. By order of GEO. VAN VLIET, W. M.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862. The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 152 East 13th-st., will reopen on the 4th of September. There are a few vacancies in the classes for piano, violin and vocal music, for which subscriptions will now be received from 12 to 3 until the same are full. Terms, including music, $8. EDW. MOLLENHAUER, Musical Director. JNO. C. WHITE, Secretary.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway. MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND SQUARE and upright Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Cabinet-Organs, wholesale and retail; at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE—Warerooms No. 348 Bleecker-st., splendid assortment, warranted 5 years, 17 prize medals; testimonials from the most distinguished artists; fine second-hand piano cheap.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 Times Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. —Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments et. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS. On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows: 7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs. 11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East. 2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga. 4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached. 4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany. 6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays. 10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL. RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD. NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN, from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1. The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey. Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD. New Line Between New-York and Long Branch. The new and fast steamer NEVERSINK leaves pier foot Barclay-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the line leaves Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M. This line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R. From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10. Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M. Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M. Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry: 7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway. 8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville. 10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway. 4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh. 5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. 6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway. 8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West. HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M.; 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M. L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR A GENTLEMAN, his wife, two small children and nurse, in a desirable neighborhood, between 8th and 30th-sts. Must give locality, description of rooms, terms, &c., and address K. J. E., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where there are no other boarders, by a gentleman, wife, and daughter 5 years old, from the middle of September; location above 4th-st., and between 6th and 3d avs. Address F. W. S., Box No. 3,137 N. Y. Post-office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—Accessible by steamboat and cars. A few choice rooms having been vacated during the present season in this delightful resort, transient or permanent parties desiring the same will please apply early. This is one of the most delightful resorts on the banks of the Hudson. Fine bathing on the premises. W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also fine drives.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK. CONCLUDES AT 10:45. Lessee and Manager, WM. WHEATLEY. THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY. MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1865, and EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE. THIRTY-SEVENTH REPRESENTATION. ARRAH NA POGUE; OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING. In three acts, by Mr. Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esq. THE CROWNING SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST. Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON As ARRAH MEELISH. J. G. Burnett, W. E. Sheridan, W. Scallan, Chas. Peters, W. H. Norton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, W. Jamieson, W. H. Danvers, Charles T. Parsloe, Jr., Rendle, Misses Maria Maeder, Mary Wells, &c. The General Production on a scale of GREAT MAGNIFICENCE. ALL ENTIRELY NEW. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S. SIXTH AND LAST WEEK OF THE POPULAR YOUNG IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. DAN BRYANT, whose engagement during the past five weeks has been the MOST BRILLIANT and TRIUMPHANT ever known in New-York. MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, will be performed Tyrone Power's popular comedy, in two acts, entitled BORN TO GOOD LUCK. Paudeen O'Rafferty (for the first time) Mr. DAN BRYANT, in which he will sing "Paddy's the Boy," and dance an Irish jig—other characters by Mr. George Holland, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. Graham, Mr. Maxwell, Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Ione Burke and Miss M. Everett. To be preceded by the elegant petite comedy of A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. In which Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Ione Burke and Miss M. Barrett will appear.

BLITZ' NEW HALL, 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. EVERY EVENING. NEW AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES THIS WEEK. IMMENSE APPLAUSE NIGHTLY. Hall filled each evening with the beauty and fashion of the city. SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., THE FAVORITE MAGICIAN and VENTRILOQUIST, with his troupe of one hundred learned CANARY BIRDS. Admission, Parquet 75c.; Dress Circle 50c., Balcony. Grand matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail. Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2 359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

1,000 TESTIMONIALS.—DR. VAN VLECK, No. 175 6th-av., administers nitrous oxide gas, made fresh every day, and extracts teeth without pain, or no charge. Unusual inducements to those ordering teeth now.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865. AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion. Applicants must be between 21 and 36 years of age, and physically sound. Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character. If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department. No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment. There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff. J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION. PROTECTIVE WAR CLAIM ASSOCIATION. BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT FOR DISABLED AND DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, NO. 35 CHAMBERS-ST. (NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS OR EMPLOYED.) At the above office are registered discharged soldiers and sailors, of all trades and qualifications, and of all conditions of body, both disabled and able-bodied, and all are well recommended. An urgent request is made to employers to call, and register their applications for employes. Both parties are served free of charge.

HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC CRUTCHES, for the lame of every nature, are the only crutches ever made on scientific principles; they only need to be tried to be preferred. For sale at No. 476½ Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts. New-York.

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

Continued from First Page.

in the counties electing them. I am here sworn to do this thing, and I intend to do it. I have no enemies to punish, or friends to reward, and I shall do my whole duty, regardless of whom it may offend."

Thus we see how nearly elections here come to a *farce*. Is there not something decayed in Denmark? Is there no screw loose in the new reconstruction machinery? What a mockery it is to invite the Southern copperheads to an election, and then, *a la* the action of Richmond, Va., *annul* their choice! It is a triple error—first, in its hypocrisy; second, in its absurdity; and third, in its defeat of the wishes of Union men. When an election is annulled, the candidate of the Union party, more than whom the rebel candidate deposed perhaps received not half a dozen votes, is not substituted; but usually an appointment is made. From close observation, and intimate, frank intercourse with numerous representatives of all classes of loyal and disloyal Southerners, I am amply assured that they are much displeased with this course. I affirm it beyond the reach of cavil or contradiction, that *now* is the *golden hour* in which to save this nation, guarantee peace to the whole country, prosperity to the South, a genuine liberty to the emancipated slave, and cement, from the chaotic debris of a shattered "confederation" of "sovereign States," a solidified and perpetual Union and republic! Woe unto the pretender who may fail to bequeath to these thirty millions that which they know is in existence for them underneath the sophistry, prejudice and technicality of our country's chaos. For every joint in the vertebra of our weakness, there will spring up a hydra-headed monster in the serpentine South and doughface North. But boldness will win all. At present the rebels or their sympathizers are under our complete control, I mean, emphatically subjugated. The government only has to put its foot down firmly. An old and wealthy resident of the South, a merchant, said to me this hour: "We are destined for utter extinction. An avalanche of Yankees is upon us, sweeping away our land-marks, and swallowing up in a mercantile maelstrom all our trade and traffic. We must subside into the shadow of the monuments built to commemorate the successes which chronicle our destruction, and eke out a miserable existence to pass away in invisible silence to the doom which awaits us."

"The Yankees are upon us," say the people everywhere in the South. Then let those charged with the great responsibility of paving the loyal path to a reconstructed country, not infest it with snares and pits which may prove its suicide.

A visit to JOHN BELL, the other day, proved quite interesting. He converses frankly in opposition to the *animus* of the rebellion, and is severe on its leaders. He says they are *crazy* without the redeeming feature of a *lucid interval*. M. D.'s pronounce such cases of lunacy incurable, I believe. The treatment we are magnanimous enough to prescribe for them only demonstrates the insanity more unquestionably. JOHN BELL, soon after his arrival here, repaired to the office of the Provost-Marshal-General and took the necessary oath. He is, therefore, "right on the record."

There has just closed in this city a large and enthusiastic *Colored Convention*. Its deliberations were conducted with considerable parliamentary skill, and called forth a standard of debating and deliberating talent which astounded many of the "superior race."

The presiding officer, Rev. Mr. LYNCH, of Baltimore, is a fluent and powerful debater, overflowing with cutting sarcasm and salient wit. Gen. FISK, the Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner of this department, spoke to the convention. Resolutions were adopted, and the convention sent forth an address to the colored people of Tennessee, which is by all means the most practical way to go to work yet taken hold of. It is too long for insertion here, but certainly worthy of universal perusal. All the leading gentlemen at this capital, who desire the welfare of the country, feel joyful at this business-like work of these unfortunate people.

But you have the joke on the New-York *Herald*. One of the speakers before the convention asserted "that the editor of the *Colored Tennessean* (published here) is as white as the reporter of the New-York *Herald*, over there at the desk." In Mr. J. G. BENNETT represented by Cuffy, or is the editor aforenamed (of the *Tennessean*) a "*bleached* Yankee?" T.

Affairs in Alabama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Monday, Aug. 14, 1865.

The "heated term" is so persistent that one is loth to venture further into Dixie at present. Soon the mercury will begin to quiver in the vicinity of the hundredth degree, and then an icy individual, even from the shores of Greenland, could venture. Therefore, I must confine myself this time in the groove of political history, and indite you reality rather than conjecture.

That which at this juncture enlists the special attention of the nation is the approaching political conventions of the rebel States. In this State the provisional election occurs on the 31st inst., and the convention convenes on the 10th proximo at Montgomery. The convention of Mississippi met at Jackson yesterday, and I present as *apropos* the tabular statement showing when elections of delegates occur and conventions organize pursuant to proclamations of Provisional Governors:

	Time of Election.	Time of Convention.
Alabama	Aug. 31, 1865	Sept. 10, 1865
South Carolina	Sept. 4, 1865	Sept. 13, 1865
North Carolina	Sept. 14, 1865	— —
Georgia	Oct. 4, 1865	Oct. 25, 1865
Texas	As soon as practicable.	
Florida	As soon as practicable.	

The political sentiment of these rebel States is so muddled that it is with the most approved uncertainty that we prognosticate anything. Heretofore, most emphatically did *one idea* rule Southern politics; and whatever or whomsoever refused to acknowledge obeisance to this autocrat of cottondom, was compelled to succumb. This one idea was slavery. Now that the "peculiar institution" is of the things that were, "Othello's occupation's gone." Like unto fish out of water do these chivalric gentlemen of the Southern universe gambol in aerial suspense, having no defined aim, and whose misshapen hope has no more substance than has

"The baseless fabric of a vision."

It is impossible for them to concentrate their forces. They flounder in the maelstrom of their own creation. In the Excelsior State, when you wish to test the popular feeling on a single or a combination of questions, you almost universally consolidate the forces into two armies, whose main bodies are well defined, and whose skirmish line is palpable. Rarely are candidates multiplied. You have learned the truth of the axiom: "United we stand, divided we fall," and therefore you concentrate for decisive blows. But it is not thus here. These *re*-organization conflicts are *dis*-organizing political scrambles. A hundred undefined shades of political complexion are visible. A, is an Abolitionist; B, a Radical; C, a Conservative; D, an Administrationist; E, a Union man; F, a Reconstructionist; G, a Republican; H, a Democrat (is not that species defunct?) I, a States Rightest; J, a Negro Suffragist, &c. Corroborative of my statement, let me present you the manipulation of one county in the recent Mississippi election for delegates in the Convention. I refer to Marshall County. The vote stood: John C. Watson, 113; James F. Trotter, 66; Wm. Wall, 42; W. M. Compton, 94; B. S. Greer, 15; Laurence Johnson, 33; A. T. Scruggs, 17; J. A. R. Mosely, 6; B. Franklin, 55; T. J. Malone, 11; Gilliland, 49; Norton, 2; Krietland, 2; Carson, 1; Weatherstone, 1. Thus we have fifteen candidates, between whom the egregious aggregate of 506 votes were distributed, and the honors bequeathed to one. Nominally, each and all of these men ran on the Union ticket. If there was a time when our constitution was a covenant with death and league with hell, or when the Star Spangled Banner was a flaunting lie, and when our Supreme Court interpreted the Declaration of Independence to mean that four millions of our people had no rights which the other thirty millions were bound to respect; and when that same great instrument was denominated a document of only "glittering generalities," these men could be "Union men;" must they have changed base to be the same now that they were then? This they have not done. They slide along in the same old groove, not cognizant of the fact that the constitution is now a covenant with Heaven and league with Liberty—that it is a waving truth and holy emblem, the flag of star and blue! That the four millions heretofore subjected to every known outrage have now the rights of MAN, and that the great instrument of liberty, the "Declaration," is a document of the most positive and practical political philosophy. Ere their dream of subfarriage has been realized, by which they expect to save the institution of slavery, they will learn that unto the conqueror belongs the spoils, on which hypothesis the nation possesses the *animus* of slavery; and having buried the infernal incubus from the sight of the civilized world it shall never be exhumed. Whatever it may cost in blood and treasure, liberty must be maintained. ABRAHAM LINCOLN decreed it, and died a martyr to that decree.

Another immense immersion of converted colored people occupied the attention of this city yesterday. Over two hundred were baptized, amidst the joyful exclamations and *audible exhalations* (!) of the vast ebony multitude. The most ludicrous part of the scene was the "transportation" of those coming in from the surrounding country, which consisted of condemned horses, mules, antediluvian asses, wagons, carts, old carriages, rickety coaches, drawn by oxen, calves, dilapidated "tackies," mules and cows; then on foot, or any way to "navigate" to the scene of "earthly bliss." For hours they thronged every avenue to ingress, and when the baptismal ceremonies commenced the assemblage numbered thousands of those who wear

"The shadowed livery of the burnished sun."

Within thirty days over four hundred souls have been converted to Christianity in this city from this benighted class alone. Most certainly does this augur well for the future.

To-morrow Gen. FISK, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District, composed of Kentucky, Tennessee and Northern Alabama, will start on a tour of inspection through his district. Possibly, I shall accompany him. T.

CANADA.

Parliamentary Proceedings—The Northwest Territory—A French Answer to an English Question—A Robbery—Gold in Canada—Fire in Quebec.

From Our Own Correspondent.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 18, 1865.

Parliament, up to the present time, has done little, and, with the exception of business which may have remained over from last session, there is very little to be done. On Tuesday last Mr. CARTIER, on behalf of the ministry, stated the policy which they intended to pursue this session. It was this:

No further legislative action to be taken on the subjects of Confederation and Fortification during the present session. None of the $1,000,000 voted for defences to be expended until the next meeting of Parliament. Nothing to be done in the matter of militia just yet, as the new Adjutant General of Militia (Col. MCDOUGALL) is now busy at amendments to the existing Militia Law. The Reciprocity Treaty is being "anxiously considered" (sic). A convention of delegates from all the provinces is to be held shortly (October, I believe) in Quebec, under the presidency of the Governor General. This meeting is to bear the title of "The Confederate Council of Trade and Commerce." (See what it is to visit England.) Friendly and liberal terms are to be offered to the States. The ministry, also, feel that the Intercolonial Railroad is a necessary accompaniment to confederation; but as confederation is yet a thing of the future, they do not think immediate action advisable.

The Northwest Territory question is to be taken in hand this session, and steps will be taken to discover the correct northwest boundary of Canada. To finish off this manifesto the Government do not intend to make any material change in the tariff this year. Now the whole work of the session will be the "anxious consideration" of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the consideration, "anxious" or otherwise, of the northwest boundary, it will, therefore, be a difficult task for the M. P. P.'s to spin out the session to a month, as the law is that if the session is 30 days or under, the pay of the members will be but $6 per diem, if over 30 days they are to receive $600, even should the session last six months. They are naturally indignant with the government for bringing them here and not providing them with business enough to keep them their usual 31 days.

On Wednesday last one of the members moved that the House should adjourn from Thursday until Monday in order that they might invigorate their overworked bodies and brains by a little pleasure trip up the River Saguenay, but some members who did not intend to take advantage of the kindness of the government in providing government steamers, spoke against it; a vote was accordingly taken, and the motion was lost, to the infinite disgust of the majority of the House, who were afraid to vote for the adjournment lest it should reach the ears of their constituents. They would have gone, however, had the adjournment been granted without a vote. A somewhat similar scene, transpired last session; Mr. MCCONKEY, of North Simcoe, moved that the saloon in the House be abolished, and there were not thirty who had the manliness to vote for its continuance.

While writing on Parliamentary matters, I will give you an amusing incident that took place in the House yesterday. Mr. MACKENZIE, the member for Lambton, a man who glories in being a "son of the soil," and whose education in French has been greatly neglected in his youth, had occasion to ask for some correspondence relative to the building of a jail at Sault Ste Marie, which was granted to him without any remarks from the government. Mr. MACKENZIE felt illused at this, and asked, in no very mild terms, for some information from the government. Accordingly Mr. CHAPAIS, who has the management of the Public Works Department, and who is a Frenchman, with a very imperfect knowledge of the English language, arose and gave Mr. MACKENZIE all the desired information *in French*, to the great amusement of the other members.

Quebec has been startled by an extensive express robbery of some $13,000, and as yet (two weeks after the occurrence) no clue to the robbers has been ascertained. This morning's papers announce a reward of $3,000 for the recovery of the money and the capture of the thief.

It is astonishing that some enterprising manager does not bring a theatrical company to Quebec during the Summer months. Quebec is without any amusement, except the Parliament, and that hardly sits at night, and has been so for the whole Summer. It would, I have no doubt, be remunerative, as the city never was so full of strangers—every hotel is crowded. Mr. RUSSELL, of Russell's Hotel, declares that he has never seen so many travelers in one year. Yet there is nothing to amuse them.

I had the pleasure of talking with Mr. POPE, the Gold Mining Inspector for the Chandiere District, and he showed me a splendid nugget of gold, weighing 6½ ounces, found in the alluvial, about two feet from the surface, on the Lower Gilbert diggings.

He states that great excitement prevailed owing to the discovery of five or six veins of quartz-bearing gold, traversing the seigniory of RIGAUD VANDREUIL; one of which, near the southeastern limit of the seigniory, has been tested and was found to contain four grains of gold to three pounds of quartz, or over $100 to every ton of quartz—a decidedly healthy aspect of affairs for the miners.

Quebec has been again visited by another fearful fire, by which no less than 79 houses were consumed. The locality (St. Roch's) is principally inhabited by the poorest people of Quebec, who have thereby lost everything they possessed. In addition to the fearful fire, a horrid murder took place at the burning; a fireman from one quarter of Quebec deliberately struck another (and rival) fireman in the breast with an axe, cutting through his lungs. The victim now lies at the point of death, in the hospital. A policeman also had one of his legs broken by a blow from a fireman.

I am not able to give you the amount of loss sustained by the poor sufferers, but it was, no doubt, very great.

I am afraid that if Quebec is visited with many more fires like the five it has been visited with during the last few years, there will be nothing left to burn.

The weather is delightful; the thermometer being 76 degrees in the shade. N.

WOMAN'S THROAT CUT.—A drunken fight occurred yesterday afternoon, in LEWIS HOLDEN'S dwelling, at No. 39 Cannon-street, and after the inebriated crew had broken nearly everything in the house, Mrs. HOLDEN received a serious stab in the throat. HOLDEN was taken into custody by Policeman AIGELTINGER, and committed for drunkenness, and the other inmates of his apartments were subsequently arrested and held on complaint of Mr. R. J. KIRK, of No. 39 Cannon-street.

A BRUTE TOUCHES FIRE TO HIS WIFE'S GARMENTS.—Last evening JOHN CUSICK, of No. 60 Baxter-street, quarreled with his wife ELLEN, and after throwing her to the floor touched fire to her garments. The woman, having been seriously burned about the face and body, was taken to the New-York Hospital. Officer McGRATH, of the Sixth Ward, took CUSICK to the Franklin-street Police Station.

FEARFUL RIOT IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD

Sanguinary Conflict Between Fire Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41.

THE RIOT PLANNED IN ADVANCE.

The Metropolitan Police of the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Eighteenth Precincts, in Solid Phalanx, Sweep Down upon the Rioters.

Two Firemen Mortally Wounded and Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Many of the Rioters Severely Wounded and Eleven Taken into Custody.

THEY ARE COMMITTED BY JUSTICE MANSFIELD.

A wrangle of long standing between Fire Engine Companies Nos. 6 and 41 culminated, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets, in a terrible and sanguinary riot, in which two firemen were mortally wounded, and many others are known to have received severe cuts, bruises and dislocations.

Concerning the immediate origin of the riot contradictory statements are afloat. One account—that of the Metropolitan Police, which is most likely to be correct—has it that certain members of Fire Engine Company No. 41 employed a boy to hoist a straw mattress to the roof of the dwelling at No. 33 Ridge-street, and there apply an incendiary torch at about midnight, so that the bell-ringer of the Essex Market tower, who is alleged to have understood what was to be done, might have excuse for ringing out the fire companies of the Sixth Fire District. This version of the initial proceedings of the contending firemen may or may not be truthful; but whether it is fiction or fact matters little now, since the riot has become a subject for investigation by the Coroners, and it is probable that they will sift the matter to the bottom. Certain it is that a mattress was on the roof of No. 33 Ridge-street at about midnight, that at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning it was set on fire, and that without any alarm from the police, the fire-bells rang out an alarm for the Sixth District. The "firemen, as usual, promptly responded," as the journalists who have written in the interest of the old Fire Department customarily write it. Engine Company No. 6, of Henry-street, familiarly known as "Big Six,"—a political machine that has manipulated the primaries in the Seventh Ward these last six years or more—reached the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets almost simultaneously with Fire Engine Company No. 41, from Norfolk-street, and almost immediately a collision occurred. The quarrel, as the report reaches us, was commenced by the foreman and assistant of the respective companies, and they are said to have fought each other with their trumpets until the privates of both companies, entering to the rescue of their chiefs, encountered each other, and the hostilities became formal and general. These remarks do not apply to Mr. TONY BURKE, Foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 6, as he did not participate in the fight. He was innocent, but did not escape unharmed.

A platoon of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, that had been sent to the scene to preserve order at the fire, in vain strove to dissuade the firemen—they could do little more, their force not being of strength sufficient to cope with the rioters. Perceiving which, a messenger was dispatched to the Delancey-street Police-station, with a requisition for aid. Capt. STEERS at once went out, with every available man of his precinct; but on reaching the neighborhood of the riot, which was now densely packed with firemen and spectators, he saw and comprehended the magnitude of the battle; and it became clear to him at a glance that there was serious work to be done, and that he must without delay have assistance from the police of other East Side Precincts. He, accordingly, hastened to his station-house, and by telegraph notified the sergeants in command in the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Eighteenth Precincts that a sanguinary riot was in progress at the intersection of Delancey and Ridge streets, and that their presence, with platoons of armed men, was required without delay. Meantime, the hostilities were being waged with ferocity, and the firemen were dashing trumpets, brickbats and bludgeons into each other's faces, and delivering the contents of their pistols among the crowd of curious spectators that had become wedged in around them, and the police were still unable to make headway against them. It is supposed that several persons were severely wounded in the first skirmish, and taken off to their homes; but we have no precise information on this point. One gentleman of the neighborhood counted eighty shots that had now been delivered.

At length platoons of policemen began to arrive down Ridge-street from the Seventh; down Grand-street from the Tenth; up Delancy from the Eleventh, and up Ridge-street from the Eighteenth, thus surrounding the combatants by a cordon of Metropolitan officers, strongly armed and ready for any emergency. But before the arrival of officers from the precincts that had sent aid, Captain STEERS and Sergeant WOODWARD, with their force of about forty men, had dashed upon the rioters and driven them up Ridge-Street to Broome-street, and there they were met by Sergeant DAVENPORT and about sixteen men, and the Sergeant rushed on the crowd, with "Boys, in and give it to them," and the combat between the policemen and the rioters began with terrific earnestness, the firemen receiving severe punishment and flying thence, hotly pursued by several sections of police, to Grand-street, where a halt was made and another stand attempted; but the combined police, who were continually receiving reënforcements, made an onslaught upon the rioters, and the members of No. 6 Engine Company, deserting their machine at the intersection of Grand and Ridge streets, fled back to the Seventh Ward. At this point Fire Company No. 41, intimidated by the presence of an overwhelming array of locust-dealing officers, succumbed, and after arresting six members of the company the police permitted the residue guilty and like whipped spaniels to draw their engine back to its shelter in Norfolk-street. Capt. STEERS here took possession of the engine-house and its contents. Capt. JAMESON, of the Seventh Precinct, now took the machine belonging to Fire Company No. 6 back to the engine-house in Henry-street, and placed the house and its machinery under the surveillance of his men.

The riot lasted about twenty-five minutes; and during that time two firemen were mortally wounded, and from a dozen to a score are known to have received serious cuts, shot-wounds and bruises. Among those wounded are the following named persons: MATTHIAS BETTMAN, of No. 77½ Broome-street, a "runner" attached to Fire Engine Company No. 41; BARTLETT MCGEE, a "bunker," attached to Engine No. 41; JAS. QUIGLEY, of No. 89 Ridge-street, a member of No. 41 Engine company; —— MURRAY, of Ridge-street, a "runner" with Engine No. 41; —— MORAN, of No. 29 Ridge-street; CHARLES ORAM, a "bunker" at No. 6 engine-house; THOMAS CLAYTON, of No. 6 engine, "bunker;" THOMAS KELLY and THOMAS SWEENY, of No. 6 engine, both "bunkers." The mortally wounded are BARTLETT MCGEE, JAMES QUIGLEY, and MATTHIAS BETTMAN. The latter three, one of whom died at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, were taken to the Bellevue Hospital by Policemen GRAY and DIXON, and their comrades were removed to the Delancey-street Police station, by Policemen ROBERT GRAY, HENRY EULNER, AUGUST HERSEMANN and FRANK AIGELTINGER, and the wounds of the rioters were dressed by Police Surgeon J. P. BLIVEN, who had been summoned for that purpose, and from whom we have obtained the following particulars concerning the character of the wounds: MATTHIAS BETTMAN, of No. 77 Broome-street, a "runner," attached to Fire Engine Company No. 41, was wounded in the abdomen by a bullet; BARTLETT MCGEE, a member of the same company, was shot in the breast and arm, and JAMES QUIGLEY, of No. 89 Ridge-street, received a bullet in the left breast. These three were taken to Bellevue Hospital. CHAS. ORAM was wounded by a bullet which struck him in the neck; THOS. CLAYTON was slightly wounded by a spent ball that struck his forehead; THOMAS KELLY'S arm was dislocated, and his head was cut by a trumpet or baton, and THOMAS SWEENY suffered like injuries. These are members of Engine Company No. 6.

The wounded rioters having been properly attended, some being sent to rooms in the police stations, and others conducted to their respective abodes, a platoon of officers was sent out to capture such of the outlaws as might then be found loitering in the streets, and soon the following-named persons were made prisoners and committed to the station-house cells: Arthur McKean, George Bush, George Chaffer, Charles Albright, Patrick Bolyer, Edward McCue, Owen Dermity, John Sullivan, Thomas Reilly, Preston Lewis and Stewart Dunn, all but one of whom are described by Capt. STEERS as the lowest and most dangerous class of the Thirteenth Ward banditti. Later in the day these prisoners were arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, and the entire gang was committed to await the action of a Coroner.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, BETTMAN having died, Warden WHITE notified Coroner GOVER, and that officer immediately went to the death-bed and viewed the body; after which he visited the Delancey-street Police station, and ordered Capt. STEERS to lose no time in taking into custody every person who had any connection with the riot. Thereupon Capt. STEERS instructed his officers to obey this order literally and at once, and within an hour they captured WILLIAM HENNESSY, of No. 194 Division-street, boatman, a native of Ireland, foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 41; MICHAEL KELLS, of Sullivan-street, near Spring, a member of Engine Company No. 41, carpenter, native of the United States, and ANTHONY UREKE, of No. 38 Scammel-street, stone-cutter, native of Ireland. The latter, however, after an hour's imprisonment, was released by order of Coroner GOVER, the prisoner's friends having assured the Coroner that he should be forthcoming when wanted.

At the fire, which was the initial of the disgraceful riot, the firemen of the Sixth District were present in full force, as follows: Engine companies Nos. 2 (steamer), 3, 17, 26 and 44; Hose companies Nos. 4, 6, 13, 16 and 47, and Hook and Ladder companies Nos. 11 and 13. These, however, stood aloof, and many of their members were ready to render such aid as lay in their power to the Metropolitan Police; but their services were not required, and the police, happily, had the honor of showing the rioters that they, and not a gang of outlaws, were masters of the situation.

There was much drunkenness and not a little bad blood throughout the Thirteenth Ward yesterday afternoon, and a fight occurred at the intersection of Clinton and Delancey streets, between THOMAS S. CLARK, of Willett-street, a "runner," and called the "fighting man" of Fire Engine Company No. 6, and THOMAS CHEEVER, "bunker" and late foreman of Fire Engine Company No. 41. Capt. STEERS, being called to the spot, went personally and separated the combatants, clubbing CHEEVER to the sidewalk and literally lifting CLARK out at arm's end, then taking him into the station-house, and bidding one of his officers to pick CHEEVER from the gutter and take him in. Both prisoners, who are implicated in the riot, were held at the Thirteenth Precinct Police Station last night, and are to be examined this morning by Justice MANSFIELD.

The prisoner, DERMITT, was seen to fire a six-barreled pistol, and when taken by Officer GRAY was found to have emptied every barrel of his weapon. The prisoner, DUNN, was captured in the act of casting a brick at Policeman WM. T. PRICE. The prisoner, HENNESSY, when committed to the cells last evening, was found to have in his possession a small Sharp revolver, with every chamber loaded.

THE LATEST.

DR. JOHN BEACH, who accompanied Coroner GOVER to Bellevue Hospital, reports that BETTMAN, previous to death, informed the surgeons in attendance that he did not know by whom he had been shot, having just left a lager-bier saloon at the moment when he received the fatal bullet. QUIGLEY, whom the Coroner found at the threshold of death, declined to communicate anything. The other wounded man, who was supposed to have received mortal injuries, received a bullet through the arm merely, and is, Dr. BEACH says, doing well, the ball having been extracted. Dr. BEACH will make a post mortem on the body of BETTMAN to-day, but the Coroner's inquest is not to be held until to-morrow.

Incendiary Fires.

ARRESTS FOR ALLEGED ARSON.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Policemen FITZGERALD and HUSSEY, of the Twentieth Precinct, discovered fire in JOHN SCHAFFER'S lager-bier saloon, at No. 59½ West Forty-first-street. Bursting the door, the officers entered and found behind the counter, a small tub in which paper and cloth, which had been soaked in kerosene, were burning. They extinguished the flames and took Mr. SCHAFFER into custody, and later in the morning he was examined by Fire-Marshal BAKER, the result being that he was committed for further examination at the Jefferson Market Police Court. When the officers took SCHAFFER, he had on his person $300 and two insurance policies that had been uttered by the Pacific Fire Insurance Company—one for $800 on the stock and furniture in his saloon and one for $400 on his household furniture in the same building. The Fire-Marshal says the entire stock and furniture are not worth $500. SCHAFFER alleges that a gang of drunken youths who were seen in his place at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and who had threatened him, saying that he should not long keep a liquor store there, left one of their number concealed under his counter, and that this fellow was the incendiary.

An incendiary fire was extinguished, with trifling damage, at No. 184 East Thirty-sixth-street, at about 5 o'clock on Saturday morning, and Mrs. CATHERINE MCGEE was arrested by Policeman JOHN KAIRNS, to answer a charge of incendiarism. An investigation was made by the assistant Fire-Marshal, and JOHN DEENEN, a youth of 14, testified that just previous to the discovery of the fire, he saw Mrs. MCGEE pour kerosene from a bottle, rub a match, and lock the door of the wood-shed in which the fire occurred. It appears that Mrs. MCGEE, having recently had a difficulty with other tenants of No. 184 East Thirty-sixth-street, has been dispossessed by the landlord's agent, and she is alleged to have made this attempt in retaliation. Mr. MCGEE says that this is a conspiracy to injure his wife. The prisoner was taken to the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning, and held by Justice KELLY to await an investigation by the Fire-Marshal.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BURGLARY.—Officers WEBSTER and SHERIDAN, of the Fiftieth Precinct Police, arrested five young men on Saturday, on the charge of burglary in breaking into the factory of IRA N. SHALER, in Pacific-street, near Carlton-avenue, on the night of the 10th instant, and stealing therefrom a quantity of leaden bullets, brass, &c., in all valued at $50. They were held for a hearing. The house of HENRY J. BOGERS, No. 3 Hudson-place, was feloneously entered on Saturday night, but one of the inmates being awakened gave an alarm and the thieves beat a retreat. Nothing was stolen.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 197, of which 26 were men, 16 women, 84 boys and 71 girls. The principal diseases were, cholera infantum, 45; marasmus, 18; consumption, 16; convulsions, 14; diarrhea, 11 diphtheria, 2; scarlet fever, 2; typhus fever, 1; croup, 3; typhoid fever, 3; cholera morbus, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 76. Natives of United States, 165; Ireland, 18; Germany, 6; England, 3; other countries, 6.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—The carriage of Dr. CORNELIUS H. MURPHY, was upset on Fifth-avenue yesterday in consequence of the horses becoming frightened. The inmates were thrown out, but no one was injured. The vehicle was wrecked.

DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—A child named JAMES MORRIS, aged 6 years, was drowned in a cistern in the rear of his parents' residence, First-street near Hoyt, on Friday. His body was recovered on Saturday.

Williamsburgh.

CONFLICT BETWEEN BURGLARS AND THE POLICE —ONE OF THE OFFICERS SHOT.—Two desperate burglars operated pretty extensively in the Nineteenth Ward early yesterday morning, but were finally discovered by the police and only escaped after an exciting chase and the shooting of one of the officers. The first house they are known to have entered was that of DANIEL BRIDGE, No. 112 Hews-street, where they stole a gold watch and chain valued at $90, $67 in gold coin, and $7 in paper money, the property of H. C. HODGDON, a boarder in the house. They then visited the residence of G. W. HAWKINS, Penn-street, between Lee and Bedford avenues, and obtained a gold watch and chain and $36 in money. The entrance was made through the second story window. The residence of GEORGE D. HUBBARD, Bedford-avenue, near Penn-street, next received their attentions, but here they alarmed the family and made off without obtaining any booty. One of the inmates put his head out of the window and gave an alarm after the burglars had left. This attracted the notice of Officer PETER HUNT, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, who immediately started in pursuit, but he failed to come upon them. Some time after this Officer SMITH came across them in Bedford-avenue and immediately gave chase, but lost sight of them at the corner of Clymer-street and Lee-avenue. Officer CHICHESTER fell upon them in Sixth-street, between South Eighth and South Ninth streets, and when he approached one of them, who was just coming out of a yard, the fellow discharged a pistol at him, hitting the buttons on his coat. CHICHESTER then closed upon him and received another shot, which shattered the two fore-fingers of his right hand, one of which he will probably lose. The officer then discharged his Derringer at the burglar with his left hand, but missed him. The fugitive then encountered Officer W. BELL, who was unarmed, but that officer made a pass at him with his locust, which, however, was dodged. The burglar then attempted to shoot him, but his pistol snapped, and the officer thus escaped. The fellow finally managed to escape in the darkness, which was unusually intense at the time. "The darkness of Williamsburgh" is becoming a proverb.

FIRE IN NORTH SEVENTH-STREET.—About 8 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the stable of JOHN DURKING, in North Seventh-street, near Sixth, and it was entirely destroyed, together with a horse, &c. Loss $250. Insured $125. A frame house adjoining, owned by JOHN HYLINE, was also damaged to the amount of $500 by fire and water. Insured for $1,200.

GRAND LARCENY.—A man named WM. CLANCY was arrested yesterday by officer BROWN, of the Forty-fifth, on complaint of Mrs. ELLEN CLANCY, corner of Twenty-eight-street and Ninth-avenue, New-York, who alleges that CLANCY stole a watch from her husband, valued at $150, on the 19th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT THE FERRY.—Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening a young man named ANTHONY HIGGINS was arrested by Officers MANN and DEVINE, on a charge of having robbed an acquaintance named WM. W. ANDREWS, of a $5 bill of the Leroy Bank, New-York, a water-proof coat worth $18, and his hat. It appears that ANDREWS, who was recently employed at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, had procured a situation in Philadelphia, and was on his way thither. He came over to Jersey City about 6 P. M., yesterday, for the purpose of taking the cars for Philadelphia, where he met the accused (with whom he had formerly been on a gunboat) and two of his companions. After conversing for some time together, HIGGINS insisted that ANDREWS should not go until he had paid him the balance of some borrowed money. ANDREWS replied that he had only $10 with him, but said he would send it on within a fortnight. HIGGINS was not satisfied with this, saying that he should not leave in the cars unless the debt was paid and intimating that by saying the words ANDREWS would be whipped by the two companions of the accused. The latter then proceeded to the ticket office and while in the act of handing a $5 bill to the agent, the prisoner snatched the bill from his hand and also seized his water-proof coat and his hat and started out on the sidewalk followed by ANDREWS, when the companions of HIGGINS made a vigorous attack on ANDREWS, but he managed to ward off their blows and only sustain some scratches about the face, and in the meantime HIGGINS made his escape. The officers being attracted by the large gathering of people that had assembled, came up, and learning the state of affairs, proceeded to the residence of the accused, took him in custody, and recovered the coat; the hat having been snatched away from him in the melee by a woman, and who restored it to the owner. After the prisoner was taken down to the cells he stated to Officer DEVINE that the $5 bill was in possession of his sister. The officer proceeded to the house, but the woman denied all knowledge of it, but said they would go out and borrow $5. One of the women went out, and after a short absence returned and handed the officer $5, which ANDREWS identified as the one that had been taken from him. Justice BEDFORD being applied to, refused to admit the prisoner to bail.

DESCENT BY THE POLICE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Officers SELCRES, MANN and O'DONNELL, made a descent upon a Camden & Amboy car, which was standing on the track near Warren-street, Jersey City, and arrested CARRIE SMITH, charged with being a prostitute, and EDWARD ENGLES, DENNIS HILINGTON and DAVID GREEN, train hands on the Camden & Amboy cars, charged with disorderly conduct.

HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.—On Saturday afternoon a horse and wagon, with about $100 worth of groceries, belonging to Messrs. LOWE, corner of Bright-street and Jersey-avenue, was stolen from the vicinity of the Washington Market, and thus far has not been recovered.

RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

Speech of Gen. Schenck—Will the Rebels Sin Away the Day of Grace?

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHILLICOTHE, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

A far larger audience than is usual on such occasions in this rather undemonstrative town, assembled this evening to hear Gen. SCHENCK. The City Hall was crowded, whereas usually half its benches are empty.

The General was received and greeted in his remarks with gratifying enthusiasm. He said he was here more by accident than design, as he was on his way to attend a reunion of the soldiers of Sciota and Pike Counties, where he had promised to speak to-morrow; but he was gratified to meet again, after an interval of ten or fifteen years, the citizens of Chillicothe, especially such of them as had, with stern resolve, stood by the Union through the four years of terrible war that had so tried the hearts of patriots. Although the rebellion was broken, so far as its physical power was concerned, he felt it to be his duty to say to his late fellow-soldiers that the work in which they had been engaged was still going on. The spirit of the rebellion has not yet been extinguished. The idea that one or more States of this Union has the right to break up the whole government at pleasure, and bring upon us all the horrors we have just passed through, still prevails. Until this is extinguished, and the work of reconstruction accomplished in the establishment of a harmonious national organization, our work will not be completed. The speaker then considered the difficulties in the way of reconstruction. The President might have held the rebellious States in military subjection as a conquered people until satisfied of their entire loyalty, and until reinstated in their former perilous positions by legislative action; or he might have withdrawn the military force altogether and left them to exercise their civil functions locally and in their relations to the other States. From the start there were objections to each of these courses, and the President combined them, holding a military force over them at the same time that he allowed them to reinstate these civil powers, and begin again the exercise of their loyal functions. This latter privilege, however, was only an experiment, and the speaker assured his hearers that President JOHNSON so regarded it. Only ten days ago, in a full and free interview with him, the President said he regarded the local governments set up in the rebellious States as temporary experiments, to give the people an opportunity to show whether they will develop the right spirit and policy necessary for a full restoration to their proper position in the government. While regarding them as experiments he intends that the military power of the government shall hold them in check, so that if they be found straying back into rebellious ways the military will be there to prevent them from again making the trouble they have heretofore caused.

The President, in this conversation, referred to the course that had just been pursued in reference to the Richmond election, where the citizens manifested their rebellious spirit by electing to office the very men who had recently been in arms against the government. It was with his sanction that the military authorities had set aside that election, and he gave this as an example of what might be expected in other cases of a similar kind. Approaching the question of suffrage, the speaker said it did not trouble him in the least. The only question with him in regard to the restoration of the rebellious States to the full privileges of citizens, was as to the loyalty of the people. When satisfied on this point, whether one year or ten years hence, Congress should restore them; but then would come up the question of representation. Slavery was abolished, and the rule allowing three-fifths of the slaves to be represented in Congress, so unjust to the North, would have to be abolished with it, and representation must be according to voters, and not according to population. If no one else did, the speaker would at an early day in the next Congress, offer an amendment to the constitution, by which the three-fifth privilege should be done away with, and certainly no Democrat, any more than Republicans, could object to the fairness of the principle that representation should be according to voters. If, under such amendments, the South wished to have its vast colored population represented in the councils of the nation, in order to approach somewhat the political power of the Northern population of voters, should inaugurate negro suffrage, nobody had any right to complain, and if they could allow their thousands of negroes, under some conditions of education or property, to vote, there would be no great objection in the North if the few negroes we have among us were allowed the same privilege; but this was a question for the future and for the South itself to determine, not for us, and there was no need for the Union party being disturbed by a discussion of the subject. It had enough else to look after in regard to what privileges white rebels should be allowed to exercise.

Gen. SCHENCK'S remarks on this topic were very clearly and forcibly put, and were heartily responded to by his intelligent and appreciative audience.

[Advertisement.]

FOR EVERY DAY USE.—There is no truer maxim than that "Prevention is better than Cure."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Should always be used whenever the first symptoms of disease is felt